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THE LATE RIOT.

Closing Scenes in the Tragedy of Wednesday.

Imposing Funeral Honors to the Slaughtered Soldiers.

An Immense Concourse of Citizens in the Streets.

The Police Officially Commended by the Governor.

Views of Protestant Clergymen in Regard to the Riot.

Little Comment Made About It in Catholic Pulpits.

MORTUARY SERVICES.

Funeral of the Dead Soldiers of the Ninth Regiment—Imposing Ceremonies—The Military and Police Escort.

In a war of the elements as wild as that of human passion in which they had lost their lives, the last marks of respect were yesterday paid to the heroic dead of the Ninth Regiment, who laid down their lives in the cause of public order. New-York, as it seemed, honored herself in honoring Sergt. SAMUEL WYATT, of Company F, and Private HENRY C. PAIGE, of Company K, of the Ninth Regiment, for seldom has any funeral occasion called forth such universal marks of public grief and such unmistakable marks of the regret of the law-abiding community for victims of lawlessness. And the City had the satisfaction of knowing that its heroes were carried to their graves without the sacrifice of another life, and with but few and slight manifestations of the mob spirit. The pageant of the day, which so plainly suggested that the lawless element in our midst has been, for the time at least, completely cowed, began at a comparatively early hour.

SCENES AT THE ARMORY OF THE NINTH.

At noon, crowds from all parts of the City slowly wended their way toward the Ninth Regiment Armory in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. At 1 o'clock, the hour set down in the printed programme for the procession to start to the church, a dense mass of people had gathered in the neighborhood of the armory, and viewed the preparations for the cortége with momentarily increasing interest. Among the gathered throng, which was made up principally of respectable-looking citizens, there were many sullen and scowling faces. Those who asked these frowning people a question in regard to when the troops were to move, or upon kindred matters, were answered with a sneer, and a look which seemed to say—"Are you a sympathizer with those who are to turn out, that you ask questions about them?" And Irish women, of the unmistakable servant-girl type, were also numerous, and conspicuous in the crowd by the green ribbons with which they were gayly decked. Bitter as these people undoubtedly felt, and willing as they probably were to exercise their murderous impulses, their spirit was cowed, and it was evident, thus early in the day, that the funeral pageant would pass through the streets without interruption. The American element was abroad in its majesty, and there seemed to be a determination among the American soldiery and the American crowd to honor the obsequies of the men slaughtered in the cause of freedom with the respect and gratitude due them, and to prevent, at all hazards, the least demonstration of disrespect.

The veteran members of the regiment, who have followed its fortunes over many bloody and well-contested fields of battle, in the defense of those liberties for which PAIGE and WYATT sacrificed their lives, were present in a considerable number, agreeable to the invitation which had been extended to them to co-operate with the Veteran Association of the command, composed of men who have served the militia term of service. Many prominent citizens were also present to honor the dead and assist, if necessary, in quelling an outbreak. After the regiment had been put through a short drill in loading and firing, it was drawn up in a hollow square, and the men being called to attention, were addressed by Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, who commanded in the absence of Col. FISK, not yet recovered from the sprained ankle caused by his hasty evolutions in Eighth-avenue on the day of the riot. Col. BRAINE's speech was short, sharp and soldierly. "Men," said he, "today we may meet with trouble, and we may not. We are fully prepared for an emergency, but in the event of a disturbance, remember that the first duty of a soldier in danger is not to fire until he receives orders. Shoulder arms!" The regiment was then marched down-stairs, preceded by the veterans under command of Ex-Major CHARLES B. STRONG, and the Jewelers' Association, which attended to do special honor to Sergt. WYATT, who was a member of the fraternity. The procession then formed in the street and marched toward the church at about 2 o'clock P. M., being later than the hour appointed, from the delay occasioned by the tardy assembly of the men, and by waiting for other commands to appear at the starting point. The march of the procession from the armory was in the following order:

THE MARCH TO THE CHURCH.

First, the Police, commanded by Inspector Dilks, Capt. Copeland, Capt. Mount and Capt. Allaire, and composed of ten companies, of forty men each, led by Capts. Cameron, Walsh, Hedden, Kennedy, Jeremiah Petty, Burden, Clinchy, Ulman, Washburne and Cherry.

Next, the four companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Major EUNSEN. Next in line, about 100 veterans, with red silk badges and white gloves, marching as they did at the outbreak of the rebellion, without muskets, but with small arms in their pockets for defense, ready, but not eager for a fray. After the veterans marched the Jewelers' Association, with their white badges, with the sign of an arm. Next, the ten companies of the Ninth Regiment, headed by their band and drum corps, with drums muffled. Next, the detachment of the First Regiment, under Major PERLEY, who were followed by Gen. VARIAN and staff, and officers from various militia regiments. A detachment from the Eighth followed, then several detachments from the Twelfth, the rear being brought up by the Police. The procession moved along Twenty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-first-street, and thence to Fourth-avenue, to Calvary Episcopal Church. The sidewalks along this route were crowded with people who viewed the display in mute silence, no outward expression of approval or disfavor being shown by the lookers-on, except the scowling glances of the Hibernians and their sympathizers, as the procession marched forward to honor their slain comrades.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The church was reserved for the friends of the deceased, the military and other associations of the funeral cortége, and the Police precautions to avoid over-crowding in the church were of the most perfect character, and admission was denied to all who made application. So stringently was this rule executed that reporters and others interested in the ceremonies had considerable difficulty in gaining an entrance, even after having established their identity. About 1 o'clock a beautiful rose-wood coffin with military draperies, bearing the remains of Private PAIGE, was brought to the church and laid in the vestibule. The fearful wound inflicted on the deceased, which terminated fatally, was viewed with sympathy and horror, and appeared to heighten the indignation against the cause of his death. Later the body of Sergt. WYATT was also brought to the church, and laid side by side with that of his comrade. It was near 3 o'clock when the funeral cortége arrived, the pall-bearers being selected from the companies to which the deceased individually belonged. The military escort occupied nearly all the seats in the church, save a few immediately fronting the head of the church, where the coffins were brought, and which were occupied by the relatives of the deceased. Thirty officers of the Brooklyn Second Division, Gen. SHALER and officers of his Staff, Gen. VARIAN and Staff, Col. ALLEN of the Fifty-fifth, accompanied by the Major of the regiment, Col. PORTER, of the Twenty-second, and Staff, and a large number of prominent military officers were seated in the side-pews, near the pulpit. The coffins were strewn with wreaths of *immortelles*, American flags, and insignia of the military profession. About 3 o'clock the ceremonies commenced, the officiating clergymen being Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, Rev. WM. D. WALKER, Rector of Calvary Chapel, and Rev. ARTHUR LAWRENCE, Assistant of Calvary Church. The burial service, from St. John xi., 25, 26; Job xix., 25, 26, 27; Timothy vi., vii.; Psalms xxxix. and xl.; Paul to the Corinthians, xv., 22, was then performed. The opening sentence was read by Rev. Mr. FLAGG, and the lesson by Rev. Mr. WALKER. The choir was under the direction of the organist, Mr. C. F. DANIELS, and consisted of Mrs. EUGENIE CRUAGER, soprano; Mrs. ANNIE PAYNE, alto; Mr. G. A. BOSTWICK, basso, and Mr. H. THATCHER, tenor. As the bodies were being conveyed through the central aisle the organ pealed out the melancholy strains of MOZART'S requiem. The entire musical programme was excellent, the rendering of the Psalter and Gospel being particularly commended. As the conclusion of the church services, the andante in SCHUBERT'S symphony in C was exquisitely performed on the organ. The rendering of the Dead March in Saul by the Ninth Regiment band concluded the service. The bodies were then replaced in the vestibule to be seen by their friends as they left the church. The immediate relatives of the deceased, whose great distress excited much sympathy, then bade them a final farewell and the procession was formed.

DISCOURSE OF REV. MR. FLAGG.

The funeral address of Rev. Mr. FLAGG, which is appended, will be found of much interest, and was listened to with attention during its delivery:

"The Lord's voice crieth unto the City."—Micah, vi., 9.

Loudly does it speak in this instance. It is charged with the momentousness of a thousand thunderbolts. It has almost the supernal energy of the voice heard in Eden in the cool of the day, when the pair sought to hide themselves from its awful portents. How mysterious and monitory the death-story inscribed in these insignia of woe. Two citizen soldiers enshrouded and coffined. What volumes do they offer to our perusal? Ordinarily would such a sight seem fraught with solemnity and sadness—under existing circumstances the suggestiveness of the scene can hardly be estimated. You are all familiar with the events of the past few days, in which these two persons so conspicuously figured. Description can lend but little interest to the intense vital earnestness of the facts themselves. They are a part of the stirring record of history. A band of foreigners are desirous of indulging in a parade. Distinctively Protestant in their tenets, they are opposed by their own countrymen on our shores, who are of an opposite religious belief. They would commemorate transactions which for the most part are a matter of annual revival only. These transactions, obnoxious historically and religiously to the other faction, they interpose a strong objection and seek the proscriptions of the civil authority against the intentions of the Orangemen. Amid the collisions of officials the parade is ultimately permitted under a strong military and Police escort. While the little band are on their march they are subjected to a ruffianly and cowardly assault, in which fell the two braves whose remains are shortly to be deposited in the cemetery. They perished in the cause of their country and in the maintenance of a principle even more sacred than that of country. They fell martyrs to truth, to that which has given life and perpetuity to our free institutions. Worthy and excellent men in their vocations, their names are to be written beside the heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill—of Sumter. Posterity will record the victory which their blood has achieved. Fain would we linger upon the virtues of the deceased. Fain would we pause to give word of comfort to afflicted friends, to point to that Savior of Love whose sympathy is so moved toward the children of bereavement, who says, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." We would speak words of consolation to surviving comrades, those whose hearts go forth on this occasion to brothers in arms stricken down, whose familiar faces and gleesome voices added joy to the bivouac and encouraged on the march. But we must turn, for a time, from this sacred duty, and dwell upon the serious lessons of this extraordinary occasion. "The voice of the Lord crieth unto the City." It is here most audible to this great and growing City—thence echoing to each remote hamlet of the frontier to which these sad events have now become familiar. A duty is before me which I must not relinquish, even though a multitude should seek to intimidate.

1. Murderous assault is a very unmanly, mean, miserable way to defend our own opinions, whether with regard to religion or other matters. It is totally contradicted in the life and teachings of Him who bared his back to the smiters, and being reviled, reviled not again. "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly," says He. While the mob was stimulated against St. Paul and other of the Apostles, you will find that neither he nor any of his co-workers relied on any such instrumentality. While he was set upon by "lewd fellows of the baser sort," there was no retaliation on his part more than on the part of Him who could have summoned legions of angels to His defense. If truth cannot stand without such support it had better not stand at all. Mob violence and Christianity are just as widely at variance as are heathenism and Christianity. If in any way pardonable to uphold the sales of those silver shrines which decked the temple of the goddess Diana—the most nominal Christianity even should hang its head in shame before resorting to such vile agency. We have had our share of mobs in this City—but what principle have they gained? Their futile efforts have miserably recoiled on their own heads, and the sad but necessary duties of State defense have dealt death where it would not otherwise have been meted out, the innocent suffering with the guilty. No, my friends—mob law is not the law of a Christian age and our enlightened freedom—and unless you can bring some better argument than the low passions of hatred and revenge, your cause lies as helpless as before.

2. Next, as a principle of justice, no foreigner has any business to wrest from us those rights for which our forefathers fought and bled. As we should not be justified upon any plea in doing the same in their case, neither should they in our case. It is a matter of positive impudence, to say nothing of the Christian, legal wrong accruing, that they should interfere with relation to the glorious heritages of freedom for which, as a nation, we have so long suffered and toiled. It has been our custom to tolerate all kinds of processions, irrespective of creed. It has been the permission of a country in which the freedom of speech has been always maintained. So long as such processions used no violence, they have never been interrupted on the part of the Government. Yet, forsooth, because the Government does not interfere, the foreign citizen assumes the power of legislator and executioner; yes, not merely involving the lives of the specially assailed party, but even of those who are the defenders of their country's laws. One of our citizens, for instance, goes to Britain to seek his fortune. He finds there other citizens of his country, practising customs which were offensive to him in his native land, in which, however, they are protected on that distant strand. Will he dare to set his authority or opinions in opposition to the British Crown? If he do so, he will find the consequences anything but pleasant. A foreigner should least of all, by word or deed, dare to impugn the institutions which give him the home and opportunities afforded by our own free, beloved country. While she cheerfully makes the alien as one born on her soil, to be stung thus by him is presumptuous and disorderly.

3. Another lesson to be derived on this occasion is the horrors of sectarian animosity. A religious virulence seems to lie at the foundation of the whole affair. It is the old feud of Protestantism and Popery. Years of education and all the humanizing influences of civilization seem not to have subdued it. The little good achieved—nay, the terrible consequences upon the peace of mankind—have been totally unavailing to extirpate the spirit. The feeling yet exists which would revive inquisitorial tortures. The horrors of religious warfare are the most fearful on record, yet those horrors are blindly and impulsively invoked. Let us, as far as possible, avoid cherishing the antagonistic spirit of sect. Let us consider nothing infallible in this faulty world—even St. Paul—acknowledging stubborn defects, considering that others have as good a right to their religious opinions as have we to ours. Depend upon it nothing but ecclesiastical ambition and priestcraft pander to any other idea on the subject. Remember how the Master said: "They who are not against us are for us," and deal moderately with every differing view. The prime virtue of the Christian faith is charity, without which, though we may give our "goods to the poor and our bodies to be burned," we are but a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The man who says "stand by, for I am more holier than thou," is no better than an ostentatious Pharisee, who, with all his robes of self-righteousness, can never enter the kingdom of heaven.

4. At the same time we make all reasonable concessions in matters of faith and conscience, the Lord's voice on the present occasion incites us never to surrender our religious liberties. Neither Puritanical nor Popish restriction should hamper us in the same. Our forefathers especially fought and bled for freedom to worship God. The incense of such a desire consecrated the forest wild, while the rock was the pulpit canopied by nature's blue cathedral dome. "Freedom to worship God" was lisped in the nursery, chanted in a mother's lullaby, echoing to the unbound wave that uttered its monotone on the wild New-England coast. The whizzing ball of the Revolution baptized the dear-bought truth in the blood of many a foeman. Surrender this our heritage, and we surrender everything that is near and dear to the American heart. The Stars and Stripes are but a flaunting lie, and should be furled with the first public act to such effect. Mean cravens are they who would sacrifice one religious rite to stranger importunity. May every hand that would thus profane our ark of national safety, forever be made to perish with that of Nessah. Whatever interferes logically with our prerogative here should not for a moment be allowed to lift its brazen head, however specious and imposing the pretext. There are a great many streams which quench the thirst, but none like yon mountain spring which trickles in the upper atmosphere. It is the only pure, gushing, sufficient source,—and there are many beneficial derived sources of spiritual safety—but none like the Book of Books, which every one by its author is requested and privileged to read. Thence does the fountain of a Savior's blood most purely, adequately flow. There does a Saviour most effectually touch the sinner's heart, and fill his soul with the refreshments of salvation. Who would wish or dare, in this land of Gospel liberty, to forbid the invalid, longing soul? Let not this bread of life, the Bible, be withheld from a single hungry mortal. If the Declaration of American Independence is to be read by all, should that be withheld which afforded us such declaration? All the emancipation of the body is nothing without Christian emancipation—that of the spirit; and coward indeed is he, and no American, who will allow the jewel of his being, the conscience, to be fettered, the healthful word of God to be crippled in any of its influences. When freedom to worship God and liberty of conscience are taken away, we shall have no liberty whatever left, and we might as well at once cringe to the despots of Europe.

5. Loudly does the Lord's voice cry unto the City to purify itself of its corruptions. Corruption stares at and mocks virtue in the highways. Wealth, which is the idol of the age, is breeding wholesale its pernicious progeny of sin. Avarice violates every law of God and man; honor, worth, are but of trivial esteem; success, if never so disgraceful, is the criterion of position and consideration; love of gold produces every crime upon the Decalogue. It is an age of theft, murder, debauchery. Things most revered in the venerable past are treated with a supreme contempt. A proper respect is not paid to age, and the filial tie is grossly slighted. Authorities are disregarded, the holiest obligations rendered of no account. The besom of divine judgment must sweep where such is the case. Strife and rebellion are the fruits of such periods. Missionary and purely unselfish influences can alone counteract such a state of things. Lowly and direct Christ-like influences can alone seek to quell the surging tumults; all other expedients must fail amid the moral tempests. This only is the helm which can bring the ship of State into safe waters. Education, and education of the conscience, backed by official and parental example must strike at the root of the evil.

6. "The Lord's voice crieth unto the City" to practice an undiluted, truthful Christianity. We have much of the counterfeit, too little of the genuine article. We have splendid churches, splendid music, beautiful and varied architecture, a deal of cant, a deal of sentimentalizing, of forms and ceremonies. There are many ostentatious charities; but one pure, consistent Christian life is worth the whole combined. True faith, true profession, are what we need. This is the only leaven that leaveneth the whole lump. It has become too much the habit to profess Christianity for the sake of its worldly advantages. The broken spirit, the contrite heart, are too little at work. We need more of that religion which sanctifies the hearth-stone, which dwells in the quiet retreats of the soul, which makes pure affectional combinations, inspires the social circle, and whose gentle electric touches interfuse by gradual and irresistible force, the entire body politic. We need more of secret prayer, where the soul is in communion with its Maker; where the Spirit of God prompts the heart and divine strength falls plumb upon the religious energies, taking out the carnal torpidities which they have gathered from the world. We need to be more regardful of the commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," considering the golden rule as that which works the best. This will fuse differing feeling and taste into an essential unity, reconciling, healing and calling down the blessing of the Almighty Father.

7. The voice of the Lord crieth against political corruption. Alas, what a record do we present in this respect! A growing evil, it has culminated to a frightful ulcer. Party has become another name for dishonesty in all its phases. Its devotee is chameleon-hued, changing at every change of self-interest. The public weal must succumb to cliques and merciless extortion. The politician, for the sake of advancement, will stoop to the most vile and foul resources. He not only becomes eligible to bribes, but will forego his manhood, his religion, the liberties of himself and his country. He will sell his life, his soul, while professing to be a sentry for the public good. He is intriguing with ignorance, folly and knavery. He sells his dearest friend, cringing and crawling in presence of his natural enemy. Exulting and fattening on the spoils of office, he is like Nero amusing himself while Rome is burning. He gives his "hat for his heart, practicing the insinuating nod," rather than the sound principle he is expected and was elected to uphold. Poor, miserable pretender, he might be pitied did he not deserve the indignation of a misgoverned, misused people. He needs no incarceration, being enshrouded in the prison-gloom of his own dark, contracted heart. He needs no executioner, being decapitated eternally from the sympathies or respect of mankind. How much more to be envied the poor but honest seeker of his country's good! The defeat of honesty against corruption is a victory—a victory recognized by the good sense, the justice, the gratitude of mankind. Noble the soliloquy of that Roman, whose pride, though somewhat morbid, was nevertheless truly grounded:

"Better it is to die, better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve.
Why in this workish gown should I stand here
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear
Their needless vouchers? Custom calls me to it.
What custom wills in all things, should we do 't!
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And mountainous error be too highly heaped
For truth to overpeer. Rather than fool it so,
Let the high office and the honor go
To one that would do thus."

Ye relatives and immediate friends of the departed—with deep sorrow a joy mingles in your respective cases. You have lost dear ones, but O! they have earned a name which will always live in the annals of true greatness. Upon you and your descendants are reflected the glories of genuine patriotism, imperishable renown. You are related to martyrs in the highest sense of the sacred term,—martyrs to religious and civil liberty. Side by side in the graveyard will they sleep, and their turf will be perennially green in precious memories, and gently will the air of liberty play around their not-to-be-forgotten resting-places. Awakened by the last trumpet call, they shall be summoned to the peaceful barracks, dwelling eternally with the Captain of their Salvation.

Gentlemen of the Ninth, you have won goodly laurels. Not to detract from the meritoriousness of the other corps, military and Police, who have acquitted themselves with such honor, you have achieved a fame which envy or detraction may not take away. Officers and men have placed themselves in the foremost ranks of citizen soldiery. From your generous and gallant commander downward, you have shown most commendable bravery. In addition to these valiant men who have fallen, most worthy to be mentioned are the noble wounded—Col. FISK, Capt. SPENCER, Sergt. BEERS, privates PRYOR, GRIFFIN and BEANS. They need your sympathy and your prayers. Seek to be soldiers of Christ, true to God, true to liberty, true to your country.

Members of other military and civil organizations who are present, and fellow-countrymen, you have learnt lessons during the past few days which I trust may be profitable through life, and may redound to the substantial good of our commonwealth. You have learnt how easily your liberties may be wrested from you. While you respect the good man of every creed, stand ready to assert your rights at the ballot-box and wherever duty may call you. Let your vote be like your sacred honor. The memory of these bleeding wounds will reproach your lukewarmness.

Friends of foreign birth, either Protestant or Roman Catholics: Gladly do we welcome you, infused with the spirit of your adopted country. You will be protected in every personal right, civil or religious. Everything we claim of you will we concede to you, but no more. We are most tenacious of our dear-bought liberties, and shall defend them to the last drop of our blood. But we trust to be friends, and that we may both be found working in the common cause of freedom in Church or in State. May the events of the past few days be wasted on none of us, but may we increase in wisdom and in national unity until this goodly Republic will have fulfilled the promise of the last eventful century.

LEAVING THE CHURCH.

For hours before the arrival of the troops the approaches to the church were thronged by citizens of the very best classes. On Fourth-avenue the windows, roofs, stoops and sidewalks were literally covered with human beings, and, indeed, the same may be said of Madison-avenue. It was an orderly assemblage, and required but little effort on the part of the very efficient body of Police to keep it within the prescribed limits. No noises or sounds of a derisive or offensive nature were heard on any side; on the contrary, there was visible a marked spirit of respect for the dead in the large concourse of spectators. During the service within the church quiet reigned without, and people calmly awaited the conclusion. At last they ended, and the strains of the funeral dirge played inside by the Ninth's band, reached the ears of the multitude, and apprised it of the fact. The bodies were brought down the aisle and placed side by side near the centre door in the vestibule. The casket covers were raised and disclosed the dead attired in full uniform, shakos in hand, reposing on their white satin couches. Here they remained while the congregation filed out between and took their last look of PAIGE and WYATT. Without, the Police were drawn up across the avenue near Twenty-second-street and below Twenty-first-street. The firing party, two deep, a platoon of the Ninth, resting on their arms, faced the centre door of the church. On their right stood the two hearses, drawn by four gray horses each; on the left the band. Nearly all had passed out of the sacred edifice when the long-brewing storm burst forth furiously, and the rain fell in torrents. The throngs of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen instantly fled to shelter, and the crowds dispersed in every direction. The rain poured, but the firing party preserved its funeral rest, and the Police their alignment. The church was rapidly refilled, and some difficulty was experienced in keeping the space occupied by the dead clear. When the storm abated a little, the doors were reopened, and the military officers stepped out. In the middle of the avenue stood the Police and firing party, dripping wet, and the street was comparatively clear. The rain still fell, but the funeral had to go on. Then the troops formed right and left on the opposite side of the way, and the bodies were borne out into the streets. As they passed through the gateway the order was heard, "Carry arms! Present arms!" and the first salute was given to the victims of a disorderly mob. They were placed in the hearses, and after a brief delay the procession started in the following order:

The Police.
The Ninth Regiment Band.
Its Drum Corps.
Veterans of the Ninth.
Guard of Honor. Hearse. Hearse. Guard of Honor.
Gen. Varian and Staff.
Officers of the Eighth.
Ninth Regiment.
Seventy-first Regiment.
First Regiment.
Twelfth Regiment.
Carriages.

The cortége slowly wended its way, accompanied by many pedestrian citizens, and viewed by hundreds from stoops and windows, up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-fourth-street, through Twenty-fourth-street to Madison-avenue, and along the avenue to Forty-second-street, where it halted opposite the depot. The guard of honor saluted the deceased as they were taken by the six Sergeants and six privates to the funeral car, and all except the Ninth marched back to their armories. It went on to Woodlawn, accompanied by the following Police companies: First Precinct, Capt. ULMAN; Ninth Precinct, Capt. WASHBURNE, and Thirty-first Precinct, Capt. HELME.

GUARDING AGAINST A DANGER.

A rumor was current yesterday morning to the effect that an attack would be made on the funeral train while it was passing through the cut from Seventy-eighth to Ninety-eighth-street, on the Harlem Railroad, and to prevent any trouble of this kind, Superintendent KELSO ordered a detachment of 150 policemen, under the command of Inspector JAMIESON, and sub-commanded by Captains GARLAND, GUNNER and BYRNES, of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Precincts respectively, from which the men were drawn, to be stationed along the line of the railroad. Early in the afternoon large numbers of persons collected on the bridges which cross the cut at each street, and at the entrances, which were guarded, no one being permitted to pass through. A patrol was constantly employed in walking the entire length to see that nothing was out of order. As the afternoon went on, and the train did not come, many of the worst-looking characters in the crowd disappeared, and those that were left were principally young boys and girls, drawn thither by curiosity. When the rain set in, even these left, and the whole line was deserted by all save the Police guard. At last, at about 6 o'clock, the whistle announced the approach of the train, and though it was still raining hard there was a general rush for the bridges, but the Police had received orders to prevent any one standing on them during the passage of the train, so that all the sight that could be obtained was the tops of the long train of cars as they sped safely and rapidly on their way. Whether or not there would have been an attack had no precaution of this kind been taken, is difficult to say; the locality is an unfavorable one, both from the unprotected nature of the railroad and from the dangerous character of the inhabitants living along the line. There must have been some thought of attack in the minds of the men who came there, as it is hardly possible that they would care greatly to see the car-tops of the train in which the soldiers were riding, which, under any circumstance, was all that would have been afforded them.

From Eighty-eighth-street, as far as the eye could discern back along the railroad track toward New-York, groups and dark knots of people were visible at the crossings. Their intentions were unknown, although their actions were perforce pacific, because of the presence of a large Police force, scattered carefully along the line. When the lights of the trains were seen, afar off, a murmur ran from one to the other, and sinister remarks were made, in a jocose manner that evinced anything but a friendly feeling for the freight. Its welfare, however, had been amply cared for, and officers remained at the doubtful points until the safe return of the Ninth and Police.

AT THE GRAVE.

The ride to Woodlawn was full of excitement and discomfort. Every man was drenched to the skin, and the cool, sharp breeze through the windows struck them with an icy and dangerous effect. At the entrance to the first open cut at Sixty-fifth-street, the train stopped and backed. This was the cause of no little agitation among the troops; but the eagerness with which each man grasped his musket indicated what a crowd of rioters might have expected. Many of the men were provided with navy revolvers. There was no cause for alarm, however—all along the route the windows of all the houses on the avenue and cross-streets were filled with people, waving handkerchiefs. Very few were upon the sidewalks. The lowering visages of some of these gave token of the intense hatred that raged within them. A slight brisk shower continued throughout the passage. Upon arriving at Woodlawn, the procession formed alongside the track in the following order:

Battalion of Police.
Hearses, escort and mourners.
Band and drum corps.
Officers of other regiments, veterans, invited guests, special Police and reporters.
Ninth Regiment.

At the cemetery entrance three companies of the Third Regiment, under Col. FAYE, of Mount Vernon, were drawn up on each side. Through these lines the procession passed and then the Third closed in.

Through the rain drops this solemn company marched to the funereal music of the band, over the hills and along shady glens for a distance of about a half mile. The burial place was reached after 8 o'clock. It is located on the lower slope of Tower Hill, and will some time have beautiful surroundings, on the completion of improvements now in progress. A deep square grave was prepared for the two fallen warriors to sleep the slumber of death together in, as they had fought and fallen together in the same cause. The troops were drawn up in a semi-circular line, the Police filling one corner, the mourners, guests, officers and reporters being nearest the grave. The firing party, under command of Sergt. ARCHER, stood at the east.

The chaplain, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, pronounced an impromptu prayer, alluding to the awful events before them, the affliction of the relatives, and the lesson it should teach. He concluded with the Benediction. The firing party then prepared, their officers meanwhile repeatedly urging them not to get excited. Three volleys were then rather irregularly fired. The band then advanced and played a dirge.

Just before the grave-diggers began to fill the grave, the relatives drew around and gazed in. At this moment, quantities of floral offerings, mostly from strangers, were placed upon the coffins. A very beautiful wreath of immortelles and a quantity of fresh and fragrant lilies were from Ex-Street Commissioner MCLEAN.

The final scene was sad and beautiful. The shower had ceased, the clouds were breaking away, a beautiful rainbow arched the sky, and the birds renewed their interrupted chorals.

At 10 o'clock the procession returned to this City, and the regiment was escorted to its armory by the Police, all along the route receiving a complete ovation. At 10½ they were dismissed.

The Dead of the Other Side.

The funeral of MICHAEL O'SHAY, who was among those killed by the fire of the soldiers, on Wednesday, took place yesterday afternoon, from his residence, No. 1,294 Third-avenue. The assembly was small, comprising only the immediate friends of the deceased, and little or nothing was said in reference to the manner in which he met his death. After the customary Roman Catholic service had been performed, the body was taken to Mount Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Another funeral of a man killed in the riot occurred during the afternoon, which caused Superintendent KELSO much anxiety for some time and, until the cortége had passed out of the City. It was that of MICHAEL KELLY, who was buried from his house in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, and about 1 o'clock the Hibernians began gathering in the vicinity in immense force, one society alone numbering 1,400 men and the total number present being estimated at 4,000. The presence of this army so near to Calvary Church, where the obsequies of the slaughtered heroes were about to be celebrated, was the occasion of much alarm to Capt. BYRNES, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was specially detailed to watch their proceedings. He endeavored by detectives to learn the line of march of the Hibernians so as to give Superintendent KELSO timely warning if there was any danger of the two processions clashing. But it was impossible to gain any information whatever on this point, and nothing was left but to keep a close watch upon the movements of the Hibernians. As a matter of precaution Superintendent KELSO sent a large reserve force to Capt. BYRNES, which afterwards followed the Hibernians, but out of sight, so as not to give any cause of irritation, until they left the City by the Tenth-street Ferry at East River, to which they went by the most direct route down Third-avenue, and without betraying the slightest intention to interfere with the rival procession. It is due to the Hibernians to add that they were orderly throughout the entire route.

The Funeral of a Victim.

The funeral services of the merchant, Mr. WILLIAM T. LATIMER, who was shot in the affray of Wednesday, took place yesterday at the Swedenborgian Church, No. 114 East Thirty-fifth-street, at 3 P. M. precisely. The services were largely attended by the friends of the deceased, and the church was unusually crowded. Among those present were many members of the mercantile community, by whom Mr. LATIMER was well and favorably known.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. E. R. KEYES, who delivered an impressive and affecting discourse. The body was not brought to the church, but was taken from the house of his friends, corner of Waverley-place and Grove-street, to the Albany steam-boat, to be conveyed to Albany, to be thence interred in his family burial-place.

At 7 o'clock in the evening while Capt. CHAS. N. SWIFT, of No. 218 East Thirty-ninth-street, and Lieut. EMILE CARDOZER, of the Seventy-first Regiment, were returning to the Captain's residence from the killed soldiers' funeral, they were attacked by a crowd of ruffians, headed by a fellow named JOHN MAHONEY, who assailed the Captain with a sword-cane. The Lieutenant drew his revolver and, holding the mob in check, allowed the Captain to enter, and followed immediately himself. MAHONEY is in the lock-up.

Another Death Due to the Riot—Suicide of Sergt. Edward Gaffney, of the Ninth Regiment.

Sergt. EDWARD GAFFNEY, of Company H, Ninth Regiment, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his residence, No. 222 West Twenty-fifth-street. On the morning of Wednesday, the 12th inst., he came home apparently laboring under intense excitement, caused by orders received on the previous evening to be ready to turn out with his regiment the following day, for the purpose of aiding in suppressing any riot which might take place. He was a respectable man, of good education, and, as an Irishman, he felt very much at being called on to participate in the parade, as he was apprehensive of an attack being made on the Orangemen, and he did not like the idea of being obliged to fire upon his own countrymen. He had a long struggle between his feelings as an Irish Roman Catholic and his duty as a soldier. The latter prevailed, and he resolved to perform the duty which the State imposed upon him, but his conduct was so strange, and his language so incoherent, that his friends refused to permit him to leave the house on that day. He called frequently during the day for his uniform, and his actions were so strange that Dr. HUDSON, of No. 227 West Twenty-second-street, was called in for medical advice. He remained in pretty much the same condition up to yesterday morning, when he was found in his room at 11 o'clock with his throat cut by a razor. Dr. HUDSON was soon in attendance, but medical skill was of no avail, as he expired at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. He has left a wife and one child, five weeks old. He was only twenty-nine years of age, and was a clerk in HASSARD'S drug-store, Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway. Among his friends he was considered a genial, jovial and agreeable companion.

Two Orangemen Wounded in the Riot.

It is generally supposed that none of the Orangemen were wounded in the riot of Wednesday. This is a mistake, according to the statement of a gentleman who is acquainted with nearly all of the members of Gideon Lodge, and though not an Orangeman, has a number of intimate friends among them.

This gentleman says that JOHN W. STOREY, a member of Gideon Lodge, who turned out with them on the day of the procession, was shot with a pistol ball and wounded. He is now under care in the same house with the narrator, in Fifty-fifth-street.

STOREY during the march of the procession kept flourishing at intervals a large orange-colored handkerchief. Those near him protested against such action on his part, saying that it was an unnecessary provocation of the mob gathered on the sidewalks. He was at last compelled to desist from any such demonstrations by the other members of the Lodge who were desirous simply to exercise their right to turn out in the regalia of their order, and did not seek in any way to insult their enemies. When the firing commenced STOREY threw his arms up in the air, from some cause unknown to our informant, and a ball from a pistol fired, passed under one arm, across the fleshy part of his chest, and came out under the other arm. The ball, miraculously, did not penetrate any vital part.

The TIMES' reporter's informant says that there was also another one of the men in the Orange Lodge who was wounded in the calf of the leg, and having his wound dressed, went to his home.

The fact of these two men being wounded has been kept a secret by themselves and friends, to prevent their being followed up by Hibernians, who have made threats to clear New-York of the Orangemen who took a part in the procession; and the TIMES reporter was requested not to make known the residence of the wounded man whose name he was left at liberty to publish.

HONORS TO THE POLICE.

Resolutions of the Board of Commissioners—Letter of Gov. Hoffman.

The general admiration for the conduct of the Police during the riot has been expressed in official form, as will be seen from the following documents:

A meeting of the Board of Police was held Saturday afternoon at which, on motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the following address to the Force be adopted, published and read to the men of each Precinct:

To the Officers and Men of the Police Force:

The alacrity, zeal and efficiency with which you performed every duty imposed upon you during the riotous disturbances of the 12th inst., deserve to be made a matter of record in the history of the Department. The intelligent and faithful manner in which those duties were performed, merits not only the highest approbation of the Commissioner, but the universal commendation of the law-abiding community, and while in the past the force has earned the praise of all good citizens, in this instance they have established a reputation for the Department for bravery, steadiness and efficiency which cannot be forgotten and which will not be overlooked.

To the Detective officers under Capt. IRVING, and the Ward Detectives acting under his direction, the Board wish to record their special thanks. No duty performed on that memorable day was more dangerous, and none in which was displayed more judgment, zeal and success, as is best evidenced by the fact, that so far as we have knowledge no theft from the person or from dwelling-house or store was committed.

To the Superintendent the Board express their cordial thanks for his intelligent, wise and discreet direction of affairs. In the judgment of the Board no man could have performed the duties better, and in this instance he has justified the confidence which they reposed in him when he was selected as Superintendent of the force, and they now renew the expression of their entire confidence in his integrity, ability and singleness of purpose in the discharge of the difficult and onerous duties of the office. To the Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen the Board desire to express their thanks for the cheerfulness, fidelity and courage displayed by them in the execution of all orders entrusted to them.

To the various military organizations which co-operated with and sustained the Police, the thanks of the Board are pre-eminently due.

HENRY SMITH, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

This resolution will be at once transmitted to the force, together with the following letter, received yesterday at Police Head-quarters.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, July 14, 1871.

SIR: Justice demands that I should, in behalf of the people, thank the Police force under your command for their eminently faithful discharge of duty in the riots of the 12th inst. To their perfect discipline and to their alacrity in going to the post of danger I was an eye-witness, as I was to the suffering to which many of them were subjected. What I saw that day satisfied me that, as a body of disciplined, intelligent, dutiful and fearless men, the cause of public order cannot, anywhere in the world, muster for its defense their superiors. The public voice joins with mine in expressions of admiration, and their conduct reflects great credit on themselves, the Department of Police, the City and the State. Your own conduct throughout the trying scenes of the day proved to me that the confidence in and respect for you manifested by the force is well deserved. As Governor of the State, I desire to express my thanks to you and to them.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Superintendent JAMES J. KELSO, Police Department, City of New-York.

A FENIAN MANIFESTO.

Resolutions Adopted at a Council of the Fenian Brotherhood—Gov. Hoffman Denounced—Nothing to Say Against the Rioters.

At the meeting of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, held on Friday last, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, declare that the freedom of speech and of the press shall not be abridged, and accord the right to all citizens of the United States to assemble peaceably for political, religious, or other purposes; and whereas those rights have been exercised by all classes of citizens since the independence of the United States has been secured, we deprecate any attempt on the part of any body or class of private citizens to interfere with public meetings thus assembled, or obstruct public processions of citizens, recognized as legal by the laws of the State; and whereas, a certain society, known as the Orange Society, composed of aliens, sworn to uphold monarchical institutions, and consequently inimical to the Government and laws of the United States, contemplated a public procession through the streets of the City on the 12th of July inst.; and whereas, the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, knowing that the intended procession was calculated to dangerously excite a large portion of the citizens by the display of insulting banners, mottoes and playing objectionable party tunes, and that preparations were being made by the Orangemen and their opponents to inaugurate a serious riot on the occasion of the procession; and whereas the Municipal authorities aforesaid, knowing that the contemplated Orange display was intended to be commemorative of bygone issues in a foreign land, with which this country had nothing to do—commemorative of Protestant ascendancy and Catholic slavery in Ireland, with respect to past generations; commemorative of ruined homes, famine, graves, expatriation, spoliation of every kind, with respect to the present, and thus calculated in the highest degree to offend and exasperate a large part of the resident citizens of New-York and vicinity; and whereas they, the said Municipal authorities, to preserve the honor and peace of New-York City, and with a view to prevent the collision of the hostile parties and the shedding of blood in our streets, issued a proclamation prohibiting the intended parade, and thereby earned the thanks of all good citizens for this effort to preserve the public order and tranquillity; and whereas the said proclamation had the happiest effect in subduing the excitement that existed in the public mind for several days consequent on the apprehension of a serious riot; and whereas the intending belligerents had acquiesced in the decision of the Mayor and Chief of Police, and had quietly abandoned all idea of riot, and returned to their several occupations, until JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor of the State of New-York, late on the night preceding the 12th of July, unwarrantably interfered with the power of the Municipality, revoked the order of the Police authorities prohibiting the parade, and issued a proclamation encouraging the Orange procession, under the protection of the whole civil and military power of the State; and, whereas, the action of Gov. HOFFMAN resuscitated the hostile spirit of faction,

Continued on Fifth Page.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cabinet Again in a State of Dissolution.

Arrest of the Murderer of Marshal Prim.

Protest Against the Proposed Montpensier Regency.

Triumphal Entry of the Bavarian Troops into Munich.

Thiers' Letter to the Pope Again Discussed.

Courts-Martial to Try the Communists to Open Today.

FRANCE.

De Paladines Again in Command—Thiers and the Papacy—The Communist Trials.

PARIS, July 16.—Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES has been appointed commandant of the Fourteenth Military Division of France. The *Journal Officiel* again pronounces the alleged letter of President THIERS to the Pope a forgery. The *Avenir Liberal*, however, asserts that he has written a short and vague letter to the Pope, hinting that France will support the Papacy diplomatically if other Powers act with her. The Courts-martial for the trial of the Communist prisoners will open to-morrow. The number of arrests made daily is still large. Two hundred prisoners were arrested in the Montrouge quarter alone last week.

Complaints of the Opposition Members of the Assembly—Reply of President Thiers—Movements of the Legitimists.

[A portion of the following appeared in yesterday's edition:]

PARIS, July 15.—The weather is oppressively hot, and a number of cases of sunstroke are reported. M. THIERS today received a deputation of the members of the Left in the Assembly who complained of the continuation of arrests and the state of siege in Paris, and of the non-removal of the Capitol from Versailles. The President, in reply, said that the persons arrested were accused of heinous crimes; that the state of siege will shortly be raised, and that the Capitol will be removed to Paris after the recess of the Assembly in October. The Legitimist chiefs declare that their party still remains intact. Despite the manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD, some of the members of the party contemplate the issue of a circular proclaiming adherence to the Count under all circumstances, but it obtains very few signatures.

The St. Maur Explosion—Loss of Life Quite Small—Cause of the Accident.

PARIS, July 15.—It is impossible yet to obtain details of the disaster at Vincennes. Explosions continue, and it is dangerous to approach the scene of confusion and calamity. Many persons have been struck by bullets at a great distance from the factory of St. Maur. The buildings and stores used in the manufacture of projectiles have been entirely destroyed. The accident occurred from the unloading of some powder-carts in too close proximity to the machinery used in the preparation of projectiles. It is now thought that the loss of life will prove to be comparatively small.

A later dispatch says: It has been positively ascertained that but one person was killed by the explosion of the projectile manufactory at Vincennes.

Purchasers of Arms in America to be Prosecuted—A Successor Found for Archbishop Darboy—Compulsory Military Service.

PARIS, July 15.—In the Assembly today the Government announced that proceedings had been commenced in the Courts against the purchasers of arms in the United States for malfeasance in office. Archbishop GUIBERT, of Tours, has been appointed successor to Mgr. DARBOY, as Archbishop of Paris. The Duke of CHARTRES has asked leave to serve with the French troops in Algeria. The Committee of the Assembly upon the Reorganization of the Army has adopted the principle of compulsory service. The National Guards will therefore be dissolved throughout the country. *La France* announces that frank and sincere explanations have been exchanged with the Italian Government on the subjects of the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy and the status of the Pope.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cabinet—A Vote on the Budget—The Bourbon Dynasty—Bavarian Triumphs.

MADRID, July 16.—It is rumored that in consequence of a warm discussion in the Cabinet Council, Ministers MARTOS, ZORILLA and BERANGER are determined to resign; that the present Cabinet will be dissolved, and a radical Ministry formed. The Cortes yesterday evening voted the Budget. The murderer of Marshal PRIM has been arrested. It is said that the Prince D'ASSISSES, son of Ex-Queen ISABELLA, objects to the Regency of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, proposed by the Monarchical party, in the event of the restoration of the BOURBON dynasty in Spain.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Bavarian troops which served in the late war made their triumphal entry into Munich today amid the most enthusiastic rejoicings. The city was splendidly decorated, and to-night there is a general illumination.

The American Minister at the Banquet of the London Tailors—His Remarks on the Relations of the Two Countries.

LONDON, July 15.—The American Minister, Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, attended last evening the annual banquet of the Merchant Tailors of London, and responded to a toast in honor of the United States. In the course of his remarks, Mr. SCHENCK said that the Treaty of Washington had been very much criticised in England, as well as in his own country, but both sides were content to accept it as a wise termination of what had seemed likely to be an endless difficulty.

CHICAGO.

The City Suburbs—The Exodus of City Population—Description of the Towns—Interesting Facts and Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

Chicago has a large number of suburban and ambitious little villages, some of which have, however, gradually grown up into respectable towns and even cities. The excessive taxation of the city, the heavy rents and cost of living generally, are driving a large population beyond the corporate limits. The suburban towns are receiving larger accessions than ever this season, and many new towns are springing up. A brief sketch of these suburbs may not be uninteresting. I propose to notice only such as are within a radius of twenty miles from the City Hall, which is about five miles from the northern, western and southern limits of the city.

Commencing on the lake shore, south, we have Calumet, about twelve miles distant. It is an old place, and thirty years ago it was a proposed rival of Chicago. But it never had any growth. It is situated on Calumet River, quite a large stream, which is capable of being made into an excellent harbor. There was formerly a light-house at the mouth of the river; but the project of making a town having been practically abandoned, the light was discontinued about fifteen years ago. But within the past two years work to build up the town there has again commenced in earnest. Congress has made two appropriations of fifty thousand dollars each for harbor purposes, and the Company is expending as much more. It will doubtless grow into a place of considerable importance within the next five years. Back of the town is a system of small lakes, which in time will become an attractive feature of the locality. The Michigan Central and Southern and the Illinois Central Railroads are available for Calumet.

About seven miles out, and beautifully located on the lake shore, is Hyde Park. It is one of our oldest suburbs, and has probably about three thousand inhabitants. Its growth has been considerably retarded by the licensing of whisky and beer saloons, thus introducing a rowdy element, to get rid of which is one reason why families in Chicago with children to bring up prefer a residence in these rural suburbs. Between the city limits and Hyde Park, a distance of about three miles, it is thickly populated with people doing business in Chicago. This is in the region of the new parks and boulevards, and where property has risen from $100 to $300 an acre to from $6,000 to $10,000 within the last five years. Hyde Park is reached by the Illinois and Michigan Central Railroads, which run special trains to connect with the city railways.

About three miles west, near the junction of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, is Englewood. It is a newer town, but being pleasantly located in groves of natural trees, it has had quite a rapid growth, and is settled by a good class of people. The county Normal School was located here about two years ago, and an elegant building costing $100,000 erected for its accommodation.

Five miles out is what is now called the "Rock Island Car Works," where a population of several hundred people has grown up around the shops of the Railroad Company, which employs about 700 men at this point.

Something like twelve miles on the Rock Island Road we have Washington Heights, a place which started out two years ago with a great flourish. But the introduction of beer-saloons, and a German population, soon put an end to its prospects as a suburban residence, and it has grown but little.

Still further on—sixteen miles, and we come to Blue Island. This is quite an old and somewhat dilapidated town. Two breweries and their accompaniments, the saloons, have kept people away who are seeking quiet and a safe place to bring up their families. It has a population of about one thousand. Blue Island is so named because it is located on and beside a large hill, which rises to a considerable height, quite abruptly from the prairie.

Lockport, Joliet, and several other towns in this direction, furnish quite a number of men doing business in Chicago with residences, but they are rather too far out to be called suburbs. Over on the Chicago and St. Louis Road, and near the canal, are Brighton and Lemont, containing about one thousand inhabitants. There are two or three other little places. This is the stone-quarrying district, and the majority of the population is rather "hard," and the presence of saloons at these places also causes them to be avoided by those seeking rural homes.

About seventeen miles out, on the Chicago, Pittsburg and Cincinnati Road, we have the new town of Greenwood, beautifully located amid "a forest primeval," or rather a series of groves, which promises to be one of our most popular suburbs. A mile this way is the town of Dalton. The two will probably soon grow into one. They both contain now about five hundred inhabitants.

Passing northward, we come to the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. Men come in from the towns sixty and seventy miles distant to do business in the city, but the only places of note within our twenty miles limitation are Riverside, Hinsdale and Downie's Grove. A little beyond is Naperville, one of the contesting county seats of Dupage County.

Riverside is twelve miles from the city, on the banks of the Desplaines River. Large sums have been expended by the proprietors in all kinds of improvements to render their town beautiful and attractive, and it is regarded as the aristocratic suburb. Its drives and promenades are superior to any in the vicinity of the city, and it is rapidly growing.

Hinsdale is about six miles further west—a beautiful town, situated upon the highest land in all this region, and containing the very best kind of population. It has schools, churches and all the conveniences of life, as, in fact, have all our suburbs, except the very newest, and these enter into the first plans of all.

On the Galena and Dixon branches of the North-western Road are also a large number of towns, which send many men into Chicago daily for the transaction of business. There are twenty, at least, which we may not properly call suburbs.

Three miles west of the city limits is the new town of Austero, which has, within the past year, risen into the dignity of a suburb. It contains probably five or six hundred inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. It is beautifully located on high prairie land, amid beautiful groves.

Two miles further on is Harlem, and just beyond Oak Park; then Cottage Hill, Maywood and Thatcher,—the last two on opposite banks of the Desplaines. At the extent of our limits, twenty miles, is Lombard, a town of four or five hundred inhabitants. Some of these towns have just started out; others have attained to schools, churches, &c., and all contain, probably, about two thousand inhabitants. They are beautifully located, and are destined to have a rapid and healthy growth. Coming upon the Wisconsin branch of the North-western—which is the original road—we find a string of towns, old and new, which have no distinctive features. There are Jefferson, Brickton, Norwood Park, Niles, (a little off the road,) Barrington, Palatine, and some so new that their existence is recognized only on the map. Some of these towns antedate the railroad, while others are the creations of two or three years. We suppose they will aggregate about three thousand inhabitants. Norwood Park is beautifully laid out, and presents attractions which are adding largely to its population this season.

There only remains, now, the list of towns on the Lake Shore, along the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Road. The largest and most important of these is Evanston. It derives its name from Hon. JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado, a while ago. He was formerly a resident of Chicago, and was one of the principal founders of this suburb. It was originally laid out by the Methodists in the interest of education. They founded the North-western University and the Garrett Biblical Institute, and expected to endow them by the rise of the land which they purchased. In this they have been successful, and now estimate the value of the property at $1,250,000, and it is constantly increasing. On the Fourth, the corner-stone of a Ladies' College was laid, under most favorable auspices. Although the town was originated by the Methodists, as a seat of their educational institutions, there are Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Catholic churches in the town—the former of which nearly equals the Methodist Church in membership. The new Trinity building is large and elegant, and it has recently been supplied with a $40,000 library, the gift of W. L. GREENLEAF, Esq., a resident of the town. Evanston is beautifully situated, being located in natural groves, on the bank of Lake Michigan, which is here of moderate elevation. It has a population of about 4,000, and is rapidly increasing. It is eleven miles, or about half an hour's ride from Chicago. The Soldiers' Home is also here.

Ravenswood, Glencoe, Winetka and Willamette are pleasant little towns, lying along the railroad and lake, and are growing satisfactorily. Highland Park rejoices in being a city, with Mayor and Council, with a population of six or eight hundred. The banks of the lake here rise to a height of about one hundred feet, and the site of the town is picturesque and variegated. It is called a Baptist town, as it was principally settled by members of that denomination from Chicago. There is, however, a Presbyterian church recently organized here.

Lake Forest is rather beyond our limits, being distant twenty-eight miles; it is, however, nothing but a Chicago suburb. This is a Presbyterian town, and was laid out as the seat of their University, which is in operation, as well as an excellent female college. The population is about the same as that of Highland Park. The location is on the bank of the lake, which is here about 150 feet high, and the town is built among sylvan groves, which nature planted there. Hon. J. V. FARWELL, and his brother, our Member of Congress, reside there, although it is in Lake County, and out of the Congressional district. Quite a large number of our business men have homes in Waukegan, and some even in Kenosha, Wis.; but I suppose these towns would not like to be called suburbs of Chicago any more than Milwaukee does. In all these lake towns, as well as in most of the others, with the exception which I have named, and two or three more—the Prohibitory law is rigidly enforced. They are therefore free from the dangerous rowdy element which follows in the wake of saloons, and are therefore delightful and safe places for family residences.

There are not far from thirty thousand inhabitants in all these towns, who legitimately belong to Chicago.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Gen. Butler Announces Himself a Candidate for Governor—How He Proposes to Make Himself a Candidate of All Cliques—A Look Into the Inside Workings of Massachusetts State Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

I chanced to meet today a well-known citizen of this State, who has a wide reputation as a journalist, although he is not now connected with the Press, excepting as an occasional contributor. He is an intimate friend of the leaders of nearly all the political cliques, both Republican and Democratic, although himself an independent Radical. His views on the situation may therefore be of interest, and his statements regarded as in every particular trustworthy. To begin with, he says, (and, be it remembered, he is in Gen. BUTLER'S confidence,) that BUTLER is in earnest, and that he will be a candidate for Governor. Dr. LORING, or the "Bird Club," (the clique which has controlled the State for years,) opposing or aiding as they may elect. He thinks that BUTLER, as a candidate, has only one weak point—the Republican politicians are afraid of him. They think that they would not control him, and that men who have sat at the head of the table for twenty years past might have to take a back seat under his régime.

SCHEMES OF THE "BIRD CLUB."

The plan of the "Bird Club," he says, is to nurse CLAFLIN, the present Governor, for the Vice-Presidency, and let BUTLER stay where he is. They don't want him in their way. They think be would defeat CLAFLIN for the Vice-Presidency in order to keep open the succession for himself. So they are quietly doing their best to defeat him. WASHBURN and JEWELL will be thrust forward to help LORING in order to divide still further what they regard as BUTLER'S strength; and if LORING compromises with BUTLER, and BUTLER should threaten to be too strong for JEWELL, WASHBURN or ALEXANDER H. RICE, they will then try and push forward CLAFLIN again. This, doubtless, explains the recent vague statement of the *Advertiser*, which is a sort of organ of this "Bird Ring," that, notwithstanding the recent semi-official withdrawal of CLAFLIN from the field, he might be induced to run. The difficulties in the way of their plan are that they cannot show their hand. They cannot fight BUTLER openly, nor support their favorites openly, without bringing out BUTLER'S friends to oppose them. So they must resort to secret manipulating; and that will not do, if BUTLER comes out and declares himself a candidate.

BUTLER'S STRENGTH.

He is strong with the people, says this gentleman. "The boys" all believe in him. His positive traits and services, both in the war and in Congress, make him more than a match for any of the respectable but timid candidates that have been suggested, and the plan to put up CLAFLIN again, will be openly denounced as a gambler's last throw—and done in spite, not to help him, but to defeat BUTLER. So it is doubtful whether it would win. BUTLER is strong, too, with the distinctive "Labor Party," —he could get all their votes; and as he would make it a rule of his administration not to allow a single dead statute to remain on the law-books, but sternly enforce every law he would secure the support of the Prohibitionists, who have always suffered not from the laws themselves, but from the non-enforcement of them. Then BUTLER is strong with the Woman's Rights advocates, and they are now an influential power in the State. BUTLER is square on that issue, and he would be sure to blot out all the laws that still remain on the statute-book which do not mete out exactly the same justice to women as to men.

LORING, JEWELL AND RICE.

My informant does not believe that there ever was any distinct agreement betwen Dr. LORING and Gen. BUTLER; and he sees no difficulty in the way of a satisfactory arrangement being made between them. LORING has never been a pet of the "Bird Club," so he has nothing to gain by joining forces with them. Their candidates are already chosen. JEWELL and RICE would undoubtedly carry the vote of the Boston merchants; they would represent, too, the wealthy and middle classes. Of these two, Mr. RICE beyond all question would be successful, because he is personally a more popular man, and the commercial interests of Boston are justly proud of him. He is the best representative of the solid men of Boston now in political life.

BUTLER TO ANNOUNCE HIMSELF NEXT WEEK.

BUTLER will undoubtedly come out next week and declare unequivocally that he is a candidate for the Governorship.

I have been giving the views, let it be understood, of a gentleman who has peculiarly favorable opportunities of knowing the inside workings of State politics; in no case have I modified them. He says, unequivocally, that BUTLER "means business" in the coming campaign. This announcement, you may be sure, will make the fight lively. It is, in fact, the first shot on the skirmish line. All the announcements thus far have been mere shots fired for practice.

MUNROE.

BUTLER'S LETTER.

The Platform on Which He Will Run for Governor—His Relations with Dr. Loring and His Intentions as Regards the Liquor Law.

One of those ready friends which it is sometimes convenient for an aspiring politician to have, has recently written a letter to Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER propounding to him certain interrogatories as follows:

First—Do you intend to allow the use of your name as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts?

Second—Did you agree to support Dr. LORING for Governor, a few years since, when he came out in favor of your election as Representative to Congress from the Essex District? It is asserted that you did so agree, and you are charged by some with bad faith in permitting any suggestion of your possible candidacy at the present time.

Third—Did the political issues set forth in the editorial articles in the Newburyport *Herald* of June 27 express your ideas, or do they now meet with your approval?

Fourth—If you propose to permit the use of your name as a candidate for Governor, what policy would you adopt, if elected, with regard to the Prohibitory Liquor law?

With a promptness and explicitness really commendable, the General to him responded. That response, with all its "distinct directness," we here lay before the readers of the TIMES:

GLOUCESTER, July 15, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of July 13, propounding certain direct questions, which you say "seem to us the people have a right to ask of prominent political men." Fully acknowledging your right, I answer:

First—In view of the present political situation of parties in Massachusetts, and of the withdrawal by the incumbent of the office of Governor of his name for renomination, I do propose to allow my name to be used before the Convention for that high office. It is one that may fill the honorable ambition of any man, and, like every other object of honorable ambition, is to be sought for by all proper means.

Your second question I have answered in my reply to the first, because if Dr. LORING had made any agreement, either express or implied, with me, by which I was to give him any support, however feeble, for the high office of Governor, in consideration of his advocacy of myself for Congress, such an agreement would not be a proper means by which that office should be attained; therefore, any intimation of such an agreement is a slander upon him as well as upon myself. The falsity of such assertion is seen when the element of time, which the detractors of Dr. LORING and myself do not seem to take into account, is observed. My first candidature for Congress, when Dr. LORING was at all in the field, was in 1866, two years only after he came into the Republican Party, and when it is unreasonable to suppose he could have had any expectation or thought of being its candidate for Governor, or could have been making arrangements therefor. It was also during the incumbency of Gov. BULLOCK, before Gov. CLAFLIN was even a candidate, so that any arrangement, as is alleged in some Democratic papers, of what should happen after the incumbency of Gov. CLAFLIN was physically impossible. The letter of withdrawal of Dr. LORING, which was published at that time, was written by him without any consultation with me and without my knowledge until it was in writing, and no word was said by Dr. LORING and myself, or passed between any friend of his or myself, upon the subject of your inquiry. I deem this denial, thus explicit, to be due to Dr. LORING as well as to myself.

To your third question allow me to say, that while I do not mean to be bound by the precise language of any expression of political views that I'd not write myself, yet I have appended such portions of the article you refer to as express in their general scope views that I entertain of the present status of the two great political parties.

To your fourth question, relating to the propriety of the enforcement of law, I reply: No law on the statute book affecting the general welfare of the people, in my judgment, should be permitted to remain unexecuted. Law is a rule of action, and unexecuted law is a rule of action for nobody, and its place upon the statute book is a blot upon the Code. It is the sworn duty of the Chief Executive to allow neither officials, corporations, nor any body of men whatever, to act their pleasure in obedience or disobedience to law. Gen. GRANT never gave expression to a wiser saying than the declaration that the best way to learn whether a law is obnoxious or salutary is to enforce it. The Prohibitory law is either desired by the people of the Commonwealth, or it is not. If not desired, it should not remain on the statute-book; if desired, it should be enforced; and so long as it remains unrepealed, its enforcement is a not-to-be-evaded duty. In regard to this, as to every other law, whatever may be the opinion of the Executive upon its propriety or expediency, it ought to be fully executed.

You will see that I have replied with distinct directness to your interrogatories, because I do not wish to conceal any opinion I may have upon any subject which may interest them from the people of the Commonwealth, but I had supposed that my political opinions upon all matters at present at issue before the people, and also my views upon the necessity of the enforcement of law, were too well known to be called in question; if they are not, pledges in advance in regard to them upon the eve of an election are puerile.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Islands on the Shore of Connecticut—Whose is the Jurisdiction?

Of the legal contest to decide to which State, New-York or Connecticut, the right to the islands on the shore of the latter belongs, the Bridgeport *Standard* speaks in the following terms:

The right of New-York State to the islands on the Connecticut shore is now being contested. There never ought to have been any question concerning the jurisdiction of those islands, they naturally belong to this State and yet New-York has always claimed them and Connecticut has practically conceded that claim in so far at least, as not to exercise authority over them. Situated as they are within from one to five miles of the Connecticut shore with Long Island Sound between them and the New-York shore, they have been practically outside of any government since they are uncared for by New-York and let alone by Connecticut. The absurdity of this condition of these islands is apparent upon the least examination of the map. They naturally belong to Connecticut, the same as Gardner's Island and all other islands on the southern shore of Long Island Sound, naturally belong to New-York. The boundary line between the two States should run along the centre of Long Island Sound and not be crowded up under our noses cutting, out a dozen little islands, of no great consequence indeed, but still places over which our laws ought to extend for very obvious reasons.

The question of jurisdiction has at last come up before the Courts in this manner. Some persons erected fish-oil works on Goose Island, opposite Norwalk, which proved to be a great nuisance to persons residing on shore. After many attempts to abate the nuisance, Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER at last brought a suit against them in a Connecticut Court. At the trial this question of jurisdiction came up, the defendants claiming that Goose Island belonged to New-York, and therefore a Connecticut Court could not take cognizance of the case. This defense was very thoroughly investigated and Judge GRANGER, before whom the case was tried, overruled the objection, thereby deciding that Connecticut and not New-York really owns, and of right has jurisdiction over these islands. Thereupon the defeated parties appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question will be decided.

Such a question as this, it seems to us, should not be left to individual contest. It is one wherein the State is interested, and although thus far it has been of little consequence practically whether these islands belonged to Connecticut or any other State, yet the time may come when it will be of great importance. We think, therefore, that the State should furnish counsel in the case, and see that it is thoroughly prepared and argued before the Supreme Court, and if this is done it will probably be found that Connecticut does in fact own all these islands along our coast, except one, although they have been so long claimed by New-York State.

According to the best historical authority the jurisdiction of New-York reaches only to the centre of the Sound, while that of Connecticut extends but a few miles beyond the shore just outside of all the islands except Falkner's Island, thus leaving a space of neutral ground between the two jurisdictions which is under no State authority, and as Falkner's Island is situated on this neutral ground, it is under no government whatsoever, except so far as the United States claim authority over it.

A Southern View of Tammany's Cowardice.

We have now received the comments on Wednesday's disturbances in this City of all the leading journals of the country, with the exception of those published on the Pacific coast and in the extreme South-west. The approach to unanimity in the views expressed is noticeable and gratifying, and certainly has been but once before paralleled since the attack on Fort Sumter. We have already given in the TIMES extracts from a very large number of the papers published in New-England, the Central and the Western States, and our readers know their has been, with scarcely an exception, a spontaneous outburst of indignation at the cowardly action of Mayor HALL and those who made him. As an indication of the feeling in the South, we quote the following article from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, one of the ablest, most outspoken and consistent Democratic papers in that section:

"The sanguinary riots of the 12th of July in New-York are much to be deplored. The most deplorable feature is the shedding of innocent blood, a result almost inevitable on all such occasions. Had the bullets and bloody missiles struck only the lawless men who deliberately planned the riots, and their reckless dupes, the regrets would be much fewer. But notwithstanding the pitiless blood-letting, the occasion is not without its redeeming features. It is hardly too much to say that the vindication of the principle of equal rights to all citizens, of whatever religion or nationality, is worth all it cost. The Protestant Irish who chose to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne had as much right to do so as the Catholic Irish to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, or the Germans to indulge in a peace jubilee.

Even Fenianism has never been disturbed while making its demonstrations by processions and public meetings, though its avowed object was hostility to a friendly Power. It was checked only when detected in overt acts, in violation of the plain principles of neutrality. The privileges accorded the rioters in their celebrations, should have been regarded as sacred in the persons of others of a different way of thinking. The Irish Catholics were exhorted by their priesthood, in most earnest language, to abstain from violence. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY put forth a solemn appeal and warning. Those who suffered by a disregard of those solemn admonitions are the victims of their own folly and viciousness. It is lamentable that they were not the only sufferers.

The City executive authority cuts a sorry figure in this sad drama. Tammany Hall and its officials, with Mayor Hall at the head, meanly cowered to mob law or the apprehension of it. The proclamation of Superintendent Kelso, forbidding the Orange procession, was an unmanly surrender of authority.

In honorable contrast to this discreditable action, Gov. HOFFMAN shines resplendent. He insisted upon the equal rights of the citizen, and pledged the protection of law to the Orange procession. He vindicated the majesty of the law, and the dignity of his office by his conduct. The citizen soldiers who fell in the cause fill honorable graves, and should be honorably remembered."

HUNTING DOWN A WOMAN.

Miserable Attempt of a Man to Ruin His Wife's Character—A New-York Detective Employed to Aid Him—Another Woman at the Bottom of the Affair—The Recreant Husband Under Arrest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

The eastern part of Dutchess County is much agitated over the hunting down of the wife of a prominent citizen of Millbrook. VALDEMAR ANSON, a miller, residing in that town, became possessed with the idea that his wife was unfaithful to him, or pretends to have done so. Some time in June he secured the services of a New-York detective, who gives his name as DUNN. The latter came to Millbrook shortly after, and took board at a hotel. One day he said to the proprietor that he had engaged board in a private family, and shortly after was seen riding out with VALDEMAR ANSON, and at another time was seen in company with Mr. ANSON'S wife in the garden. Village gossip then had it that the stranger was a Summer boarder at ANSON'S, and nothing more was thought of the matter till Mrs. ANSON and her husband were seen to drive up to Millbrook Station in a wagon, accompanied by DUNN, the detective, whose real business was even then unknown. A ticket was purchased for Mrs. ANSON for Fishkill Landing, DUNN also buying a ticket for the same place. Mr. ANSON, the husband, bidding both good-by and returning to his home with the understanding that DUNN was going West, and that Mrs. ANSON was going to a New-York dentist to have her teeth attended to. When the train reached Fishkill Landing DUNN said that he had changed his mind, and would go to New-York also. Upon their arrival in the City he went to the dentist's with her, and upon his invitation they afterward went to the theatre. After the performance was over he escorted her to a hotel, and registered their names as man and wife, and when she went to her room he followed her. Mrs. ANSON forbade his entrance, when he insisted, and then she told him that if he did not instantly leave she would arouse the household or jump out of the window. Thereupon the detective left. In the meantime, soon after he and Mrs. ANSON left Millbrook, the jealous husband took passage on the train following, and, according to the plan agreed on between him and the detective, caught up with and followed the pair around New-York. He saw them go into the theatre, and took a seat not far off, where his wife could not observe him. He also saw them leave the theatre and go to the hotel, and after seeing their names registered procured a room next to theirs, where he went to bed with the detective's brother or friend. The next morning Mrs. ANSON left for her home on the first train, the husband following her on the next. On Monday, June 26, the husband took his wife to her father's and left her there, saying she had been untrue, and he would not live with her. In vain did she deny the charge and call for proof, her husband simply responding that he was satisfied. Mrs. ANSON'S father ascertaining that a detective had been in the village, sent to New-York for him to come up to Millbrook again. DUNN arrived on time, and from his own lips the above statement of the affair was gleaned. The villagers expressed sympathy openly for Mrs. ANSON. The next move made by ANSON was to accost a cripple named SILAS HART, whom he lured into a thicket, where he drew a revolver, and pointing it within three inches of the cripple's head, swore he would blow his brains out unless he promised, when the time came, to swear against his wife's chastity. The boy, full of pluck, refused, and ANSON didn't fire. Immediately after the cripple went before the village Justice and procured a warrant for ANSON'S arrest, charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon. An examination was had, when ANSON was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in this city next month. Mrs. ANSON is a woman of prepossessing appearance, and is about twenty-eight years of age. They have been married about four years, but have no children. It is rumored in the village that the husband, having become enamored with another young lady, is doing all in his power to get a divorce from his wife to enable him to marry the new love. The case thus far is certainly an extraordinary one. The parents of both are well-to-do people, and feeling runs high, the preponderance of sympathy being on the side of Mrs. ANSON, who is pronounced to be "a cruelly abused woman."

FROM PORTER TO PROFESSOR.

A Sketch of the New Colored Professor of Ex-Senator Revels' College in Mississippi.

LAWRENCE MINOR, a colored porter on the steamer *General Lytle*, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, was a few days since tendered one of the chairs in Alcorn University, in the State of Mississippi, and has accepted the position. Alcorn University was founded a year or two since by the State Legislature, and an endowment fund of $50,000 per annum was appropriated for its support. This annual income is to be paid for five years, after which it is expected that the University, by private donations, will be self-sustaining. A letter received by the newly-made Professor states that the University has been located in Adams County, Mississippi, near Natchez, and will be opened for the reception of students the 1st of October next. The institution is to be devoted exclusively to colored pupils. A reporter of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* visited the new-made Professor a few days since, and tells the result thus:

Prof. MINOR was born on Linwood Plantation, in Ascension Parish, Louisiana, a few miles from Donaldsonville, and some seventy-five miles up the river from New-Orleans. His father was the rich owner of the plantation, a bachelor up to the time of his death. He had three children by MINOR'S mother—two boys and one girl. The daughter is now living in Cleveland, Ohio, and has a son private secretary to Lieut.-Gov. DUNN. One of the sons was an officer in the first colored company ever raised in the United States, and participated in most of the battles of Missouri and Arkansas under CURTIS. He died some years since from maladies contracted in service. The other son is the subject of this article. Before the father's death he was importuned by lady members of his family—which was and is one of the best in the South—to give his children a thorough education, to which he consented, and engaged a private tutor for that purpose. As they grew up he prepared to send them North, where better facilities existed, but death intervened before carrying out his intention. He left provision in his will, however, manumitting the children and their mother, and providing for the further education of the former. In the year 1846, LAWRENCE, then quite a young man, entered the class of '50 in Oberlin College, Ohio, where he is said to have been distinguished for proficiency in every study he undertook. During his senior year, however, a slight difficulty occurred between himself and one of the tutors, which was brought to the attention of the faculty. The option was given him either to apologize or be dismissed. With all the blood of his father boiling in his veins at the real or fancied injustice done him, he embraced the latter alternative, and left the college.

In 1850 he went to New-Orleans, and taught school for four years or more. He then married, and, coming north, went on the river as porter on one of the steamers of the Louisville and Henderson mail line, where he remained until taking a similar position on the mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati. In this position, it may be remarked from the experience of all who knew him, he was noted for the courteous and dignified manner in which the duties of his place were accomplished. It was always a matter of wonder that he should have remained in such a subordinate and obscure situation, but, as he said yesterday, the provision for his family forbade any political aspirations he might have had, and kept him close to the business that assured to them a comfortable subsistence. In this position he remained until the reception of the news as above stated, of his appointment as Professor in Alcorn University. This appointment insures him a salary of $2,500 per annum, and, if we mistake not, the place will lead to a much higher emolument.

The question how the negro race is to be educated, Gov. ALCORN seems to have solved. With Ex-Senator REVELS, the future President of the College, the public is familiar; of LAWRENCE MINOR it may be said that no better selection could have been made. His capacity for the position is undoubted; he seems (and a knowledge of him for years back bears out the justice of the appearance) a man of strong, good sense as a basis, on which has been built a substantial education. He converses fluently upon subjects such as indicate the cultivated man, writes an admirable hand, and composes a letter such as any educated man would indite. In short, laying all prejudice aside, he is as well, if not better educated than the majority of men met every day in social life, and the people of Mississippi are to be congratulated that the care of their colored youth has fallen into such good hands. Upon the subject of the political aspect of affairs in the South, MINOR is reticent; but, so far as relating to his own people, it may safely be assured that his views will be productive of good to them and of commensurate benefit to the white people of the State.

In personal appearance, MINOR is a strikingly handsome man for one of his color. He is a bright mulatto, with the features peculiar to his race but slightly developed. He is very tall, rather stout, and dignified in demeanor. His conversation is fluent and pleasant, discussing readily any subject you may introduce. He has always borne the reputation with those with whom he has been connected as quite a remarkable man, and is perhaps as well known upon the river from Cincinnati to Henderson as almost any man above or below him in position.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Don't You See It?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The philosophy of the recent riot is easily enough understood by any one who has watched the game of Tammany. HOFFMAN is done for as Governor, for a third nomination would not be tolerated by the rural Democrats, and the game is the Presidency. Mayor HALL flatters the Hibernians—they are strong in New York, and will remember him at the polls. KELSO is safe enough in his place, and can throw the blame of his recent order forbidding the Orangemen to parade, on Mayor HALL. Every promoter of a grand row was employed, and at the last moment "Honest JOHN" jumps in and defends the great American principle of 'freedom of thought and action." It was a pity that the Governor of New-Jersey took some of the wind out of HOFFMAN'S sail by a prior proclamation of a similar kind—but still the White House candidate made his mark. He had been at some point where newspapers never go, and where there was no communication with the outer world, but happening to be in town, and hearing by accident of the position of affairs, he issues his royal proclamation, announcing to the citizens that he was ignorant of these exciting conditions up to that moment—probable, is it not? The whole programme was got up to glorify HOFFMAN—the brave man, who established his head-quarters at Police Head-quarters, the safest place in town—the good man, whose long political career is free from every vice—the pious man, who is an active member of the Church—the public-spirited man, who vetoes innumerable small bills, got up for the purpose, and approves of other legislative acts got up in the interest of his political managers. It was clever, but easily seen through.

AN OLD POLITICIAN.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you tell me, Mr. Editor, and I think you have proved yourself somethin gof a prophet, if the events of the last few days are likely to produce any real improvement in the condition of us down-trodden natives? Must every order-loving citizen again feel himself outraged and humiliated at seeing the City turned upside down, and its rulers, both foreign and renegade American, glorifying a pack of adventurers (possibly jail-birds) who have been driven to our shores under the name of returned Fenians? Must they again, on the recurrence of every 17th of March, find their business entirely stopped, their already circumscribed modes of transit from one portion of the City to another completely cut off in order that a string of freshly-imported Paddies may bedraggle themselves through the streets? Must they still have the screeds of O'Gormans and O'Flahertys flaunted in their eyes by even respectable papers which do the corporation printing? (And here let me remark, Mr. Editor, that your own manly course in this respect, and more particularly with reference to the Viaduct Railroad, is appreciated by hundreds besides myself.) Must they still see the State Legislature, that body to whom they ought rightfully to look for relief, but which in reality is the fountain-head of their troubles, filled with such blatant, truckling hirelings as the Tom Fieldses, and such infamous wretches as the Orange Winanses? I leave out of sight the religious phase of the question—this is threatening enough as it stands; but if the American people can't rule themselves, let us at least have a new deal, for our health's sake, be it in favor of Frenchman, Hottentot or Chinee.

AMERICUS,
But not of the Americus Club.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

Let our correspondent do what in him lies to bring about a "new deal" for honest men, and he will find most of his queries satisfactorily answered.—ED.

The Big Judge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform a novice who is MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who run for Controller some time since, in order, as he said, "to break the Tammany Ring, and rescue the City from financial spoliation?" This sounds well. Is this the same honest gentleman who now fills the office of "Register" under the Ring?

CITOYEN.

JUDGE MICHAEL CONNOLLY FOR CONTROLLER.—The report which my opponents have put in circulation, that I am about to retire from the field as candidate for Controller, is totally unfounded. I will bear the banner of the pure and unpurchasable Democracy, who nominated me to break the Tammany "Ring," and rescue the City from financial spoliation, until the sun goes down on election day. I am the people's nominee, and I feel assured that I will be the people's successful candidate.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

Circulating the Leader.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning I was surprised to have thrown into my house, free of charge, six copies of the New-York *Leader*, and upon making inquiry among my neighbors, I find that it has been circulated all through this Ward gratis. Is it possible that Mayor HALL—who, I am told, is the owner of it—dares to foist in this way his stale excuses upon a community that he has outraged by his disgraceful conduct, not only in regard to his fraudulent election as Mayor of this City, but his infamous conduct in regard to the late riots? Has he no shame left, or does he believe that an intelligent community will believe one word that his contemptible sheet says in his defense. Yours respectfully,

EIGHTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

Trotting at Fleetwood.

Two trots were announced to take place at Fleetwood, Saturday, one at 3 P. M. between BUDD DOBLE'S br. m. *Juno* and M. RODEN'S ch. m. *Josephine*, for $5,000. At 3 P. M. it was raining quite hard, but at about 3½ P. M. the judges rung up the horses, when Mr. RODEN appeared and said that Mr. STOKES, the owner of *Josephine*, would not start his horse because the race had not been called at the appointed time. The judges would not accept this protest, but ordered DOBLE to start for the money, which he did, being awarded the race by the judges, who declared *Josephine* distanced.

The second race was between *Topsy* and *Fanny Lee*, for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, *Topsy* to go to harness and *Fanny Lee* to wagon. *Topsy* was decidedly the favorite. The start for the first heat was a very even one, both horses trotting well together and in splendid style until they reached the foot of the hill, about midway between the half and three-quarter poles, when *Fanny Lee* made a bad break, losing some eighteen or twenty lengths before she recovered. She rapidly closed the gap, however, so that *Topsy* only led some ten lengths at the end of the mile, which she made in 2:45½.

The second heat was also closely contested, both horses trotting so well together as to frequently seem to be only one team. Coming up the homestretch *Topsy* broke, followed in an instant by *Fanny*; both however quickly settled to their work, *Topsy* taking the lead, and beating by about three-quarters of a length in 2:41. The third heat was the closest and best contested in the race, *Topsy* taking the lead by about half a length, which position she kept all through the heat, until coming up the homestretch, when *Fanny* pushed herself to *Topsy's* neck, but could get no nearer. *Topsy* got the heat and race in 2:37, neither animals making a break or skip in the heat.

Fossil Remains of a Mastodon Found in California.

California papers say that recently Dr. L. G. YATES and Dr. CHARLES ALLEN, of Centreville, while prospecting in one of the deep ravines formed by the stream flowing from the Stockton Cañon, came upon the fossil remains of a mastodon. They were found imbedded in a coarse bluish gravel, about forty feet below the present surface of the surrounding land. The lower jaw was found entire. Its measurement is as follows: From front of jaw to the back of last molar teeth, twenty-four inches; width of jaw at angles, eighteen inches; width of jaw midway between front and rear, fifteen inches; depth of jaw from the crown of molar teeth, nine inches; thickness of jaw, six inches. This specimen exhibits, in a marked degree, the peculiar process of the shedding and replacement of the molar teeth. In the mastodon all the grinders succeed, like true molars, horizontally, from behind forward. In the jaw here mentioned, a part of one set of teeth have just been shed, another set are in place, and still another set developed in the jaw, ready to replace others when shed. The tooth of a young elephant was found at the same time near the same place. The tooth of a fossil horse was also among the acquisitions obtained in the same locality.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Action in Regard to the Recent Riot—Resolutions Calling for an Investigation and a Public Meeting—A Want of Unanimity.

The Irish Brigade Officers' Association held a meeting at Room No. 8 of the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in reference to the conduct of the military during the recent riots. There were about thirty officers present. The President of the Association, Capt. WILLIAM BENSON, presided, and in the absence of the Secretary, Col. JAMES MCGEE was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Major HAVERTY moved and Col. MULHALL seconded that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting.

Capt. HEALY moved and Major HORGAN seconded an amendment to extend the Committee to five, namely: Gen. M. T. McMahon, Hon. R. J. Lalor, Major P. M. Haverty, Capt. Thomas Stanley and Dr. O'Meagher.

Col. MCGEE objected to Gen. MCMAHON and Gen. LALOR being placed on the Committee, as they were only honorary members of the Association.

Major HAVERTY considered that honorary members were entitled to act on the Committee. They needed all the wisdom and acumen they could get.

The President decided in favor of placing honorary members on the Committee, after which Major HAVERTY accepted Capt. HEALY'S amendment, and the President nominated the five gentlemen above named. They retired to draft the resolutions, and in twenty minutes returned with the following. Gen. MCMAHON said one member objected to one sentence in the resolutions, but with that exception they were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That as an organization representing in great measure the Irish soldiery of New-York, who fought to maintain the Government of the United States, and thereby gave substantial evidence of their respect for law and love of liberty, we deeply deplore the calamitous events of Wednesday, the 12th inst., and denounce as slanderous and unjust the imputation directly made in many quarters, and supposed to be implied in certain official acts of public officers, that the great body of the Irish citizens of New-York are in any manner responsible for those occurrences. That we fail to perceive in the published reports of these events the evidence of any riotous combination too great or widespread for the civil power to subdue, and we therefore believe that the employment of the militia and the firing upon the people demand a searching and thorough investigation.

Resolved, That we invite all citizens who believe with us that the interests of justice and good government will be advanced by the course proposed, to meet at such time and place as may be hereafter named, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best means of securing a just and impartial investigation of the facts, and affixing the responsibility on whom it belongs.

M. T. MCMAHON,
P. M. HAVERTY,
WM. O'MEAGHER, M. D.,
THOMAS STANLEY.

Gen. LALOR in explanation of why he declined to sign the resolutions, said that he objected to the words "employment of the militia," as they conveyed an implied censure on the Governor, for sending the militia there. He objected to casting censure on the Governor, who was not responsible for the conduct of the militia.

Gen. MCMAHON said they only asked for an investigation. He did not question the Governor's power to call out the militia when circumstances demanded it, but there was no such necessity on Wednesday last, and only for the militia the crowds would not have been so large.

Col. JAMES MCGEE objected to all the resolutions, as they were not the expressions of the Irish Brigade.

Gen. MCMAHON rose to order. The resolutions were adopted by a Committee appointed by the Irish Brigade Association.

Capt. HEALY moved that the resolutions be adopted. [Disorder.]

Col. MCGEE—The resolutions might be better written.

CHAIRMAN—Well, correct them.

Col. MCGEE proceeded to read the resolutions, when he was interrupted by Major HAVERTY, who said: "If you read it, read it correctly, or give it to some one who can read."

Col. MCGEE—I am well able to read it. [Confusion.]

Gen. MARTIN MCMAHON said that Col. MCGEE was either intentionally garbling the resolutions, or he was unable to read them correctly. [More confusion.]

Major HORGAN objected to Col. MCGEE being allowed to proceed.

Col. MCGEE—This is a free country. I am debating the resolutions. I am opposed to all this, to fathering this document, as it does not emanate or represent our opinions or cover the question at all.

A VOICE—That remains to be seen.

Col. MCGEE—Our simple business is to express our opinion as to the conduct of the men who slaughtered our countrymen.

Major HORGAN moved that the floor be left to Col. MCGEE for the evening. [Laughter.]

Col. MCGEE—I object to the motion. The question is, did the Mayor—— [Confusion.]

Major HAVERTY—I object to mentioning the Mayor. His name does not appear in the resolutions.

CHAIRMAN—Col. MCGEE is out of order in alluding to the Mayor.

Col. MCGEE—I indorse the act of the Mayor in forbidding the procession, and I say that Gov. HOFFMAN acted unwisely and unjustly. I object to public meetings, as all know what they come to. They are generally controlled by a few low politicians. [Disorder.]

A VOICE—I object to introducing politics here.

Major HORGAN—I move the previous question. We have got enough of this.

The previous question was put and carried by a large majority, which shut up Col. MCGEE, who said, "Well, I submit." The resolutions were then put and carried, and a committee of nine was appointed to make arrangements for the public meeting, and to report to an adjourned meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Description of the Proposed Buildings—A Great Work—What it will Cost.

Although it has heretofore been stated that a new Normal College was to be erected in the City, under the direction of the Department of Public Instruction, and that the plans for the same had been approved, no description of the proposed buildings, which when finished will be an honor and an ornament to New-York, has ever been published. The following detailed statement in regard to the new institution will therefore be read with interest. The College is designed to fill a want long felt in the Metropolis, namely, the instruction of female teachers in the higher branches of education.

The site on which the buildings for the Normal College are to be erected is bounded by Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, being an entire block, the dimensions of which are as follows: 200 feet and 10 inches on each avenue, and 405 feet on each street, and contains over 81,000 square feet of surface, a little more than thirty-two full-sized City lots. The style of the exterior of the buildings will be plain Gothic, having octagonal turrets and buttresses at the corners and at certain projecting portions, those at the corners of the main tower terminating in pinnacles and finials. Expensive carved ornamentation has been studiously avoided, not only on account of the cost, but because it is believed that the proportions of the various parts of the buildings, and their extent, both longitudinally and vertically, combined with the quality and colors of the materials to be used in their construction, will fully satisfy every reasonable expectation as regards beauty, solidity and durability. The outside walls of the buildings are all to be faced with Philadelphia pressed front bricks, laid in black mortar; the water-tables and trimmings of first story are to be of Quincy granite; the "trimmings" above first story, of Dorchester stone; the roofs, of tin; rain-water leaders, of copper; sewer and drain pipes, of cast iron; Croton water, for drinking and culinary purposes, will be conducted through tinned lead pipes; the main stairs will be of walnut; two double sets in class-room building will be of Georgia pine; and one double set in observatory tower, of Dorchester stone; all floors are to be of Georgia pine; inside trimmings, doors, &c., will be of white pine, painted and grained. The cellar walls will be 32 inches thick, of stone; the walls of first story 28 inches, of brick; above the first story, the walls will be 24 inches thick. The buildings are four stories in height above the cellar; the top of the balustrade being 75 feet; the top of observatory tower 126 feet, and the top of the finials of main tower 142 feet above the street-curb at the lowest corner. The "plan" of the buildings may be represented by the letter T, the top, or horizontal portion—on which is the principal front—being toward Fourth-avenue. At the main entrance—the outside measurement of the stone trimmings of which is 19 by 40 feet—is a massive stoop of Dorchester stone, 20 feet wide, 13 feet high, and extending 25 feet from the front of the main tower. The entire area covered by the buildings is 26,000 square feet, including turrets, &c.

The dimensions of the principal building, measured at the line of the second story floor, are as follows: 125 feet front by 78 feet deep, with a projection on the front of 53 by 12 feet for stairs, and an additional projection of 25 by 11 feet, forming a part of the principal tower; also a projection on each side of 2 to 40 feet; projections of buttresses, &c., are not included. This building contains in the cellar, which is 9 feet high, a janitor's kitchen, store-rooms, places for furnaces, fuel, &c. In the first story, which is 12½ feet high, is the calisthenium, 51 by 74 feet. A library 28 by 40 feet; private room, 10 by 14 feet; a store-room, and four rooms for janitor's residence. A main hall, 15 feet wide, extends the entire length of both buildings, which, from out to out of towers, is 295 feet. In the second story, which is 14 feet high, is a suite of rooms for the Commissioners' and President's use, 13 by 51 feet; private room, 8 by 12 feet; store-room for College supplies, 13 by 53 feet; and three lecture-rooms, each 36 by 51 feet, besides main hall, &c. In the third story, which will average 33 feet in height, is the assembly hall, 74 by 120 feet, with a gallery on all sides; the gallery connects with the fourth story of the class-room building, the assembly hall including in its height both the third and fourth stories. The "hall," including galleries, will comfortably seat 2,000 persons, and will be used daily for the opening exercises of the College.

The building, represented by the upright portion of the letter T, is of the following dimensions, measured at the line of the second-story floor, and exclusive of turrets and buttresses: 80 feet wide by 177½ feet long, with a projection on each side of 2 by 60 feet, and on the rear of 12½ by 19 feet, this last forming a part of the observatory tower, which, as seen above the roof, measures 19 feet each way, and is surmounted by a revolving dome for astronomical purposes; the axis of the instrument being 116 feet above the street pavement. This building has a cellar 9 feet in height for fuel, furnaces, &c., and extends under the entire building. In the first story, which is 10¼ feet high, are two lavatories, 13 by 29 feet, with 16 basins; two rooms, named "Sechoir," 28 by 30 feet, to be furnished with extra heating apparatus, so that wet clothing and umbrellas may be quickly and thoroughly dried, avoiding the necessity of carrying them to the class-rooms while wet. Two private rooms, 28 by 30 feet, with thirty-six separate closets. Room for promenading, equal to 75 by 100 feet. Two stairways, 14 feet wide, at the joining of the two buildings, containing two sets of double stairs, of Georgia pine. One set of double stairs, in observatory tower, of stone, extending from the cellar to dome. The second, third and fourth stories, which are each 14¼ feet high, contain, in each story, ten class-rooms, averaging 28 by 30 feet, and two private rooms, each 13½ by 24 feet, with wardrobes, closets, and basin in each. In all, thirty class-rooms, six private or retiring-rooms, and a hall 15 feet wide, the entire length of the building, in each story.

The buildings will be placed so that the front of the principal building will be 47 feet from the iron railing, and 54 feet from the street curb on Fourth-avenue, while the east side of the observatory tower will be about 91 feet from Lexington-avenue, leaving room for a Model Primary School building, to be erected at some future time. The extension, or class-room building, will be placed centrally against the principal building, and between the streets, leaving a lawn on each side of 60 by over 200 feet for shrubbery, flowers, &c. The descent of the streets and avenues together, from the north-east corner to the south-west corner of the site, is 5 feet 9 inches; to overcome this, most of the yards, or lawns, will be elevated above the sidewalks; the line of the second-story floors, which will be level throughout, will be about 20 feet above the street curb at its lowest point. The method of heating has not yet been definitely determined, but will probably be by direct radiation from steam-heated surfaces. For ventilating purposes, all the division walls between class-rooms are built with hollow spaces, which may be used as flues to any desired extent; in addition to which there will be nine large ventilators, (so-called,) placed at the ridges of the roofs. The turrets and buttresses are also formed so as to aid in permitting the ingress or egress of air. The drawings and specifications for the buildings were prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs of the Department of Public Instruction, where all similar work has been done for all new schools, and all alterations of schools, since 1857. The architect is DAVID I. STAGG, who is to be credited for the beauty of the design.

The estimated cost, as reported to the Committee at the time of the adoption of the plans, in April, 1871, for completing the buildings, was $350,000. The appropriation for the erection of the buildings, made on the 14th of June, 1871, amounting to $278,667, includes the mason's work, granite, Dorchester stone and carpenter's work. There will be required to complete the buildings and grounds, in addition to the amounts of present contracts, the following sums: For painting, (estimated,) $8,000; for curbs, walks and railing, $12,000; for heating apparatus, $24,000; for furniture, $20,000; total, $64,000. The condition of the "fund," at present, may then be stated thus: Paid for grading site, $3,912; appropriation, June 14, 1871, $278,667; amount required for heating, &c., $64,000; total, $346,579, leaving a balance of $3,421 for "contingencies." The establishment of the new College, it will therefore be seen, is an accomplished fact, for the work on the buildings is to be commenced at once and prosecuted with all due dispatch.

Sothern's New Success.

The London *Times* contains the article following on affairs at the Haymarket Theatre: "In a one act farce," writes the critic, "which, following 'The English Gentleman,' does not begin until after 10 o'clock, and the subject of which is by no means new to the London public, Mr. SOTHERN has succeeded in creating a character, the fame of which is likely to rival that of Lord DUNDREARY. The subject of the farce, which is entitled 'Not if I Know It,' is taken from a French piece in three acts, called 'Le Supplice d'un Homme,' a name that at the time when the work was produced, pointed to 'Le Supplice d'une Femme,' a drama, of which M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is the professed author, and which was one of the sensations of the day. Of the French farce a clever imitation, likewise in three acts, entitled 'A Cleft Stick,' was brought out nearly six years ago at the Olympic. But at the Haymarket Theatre the long extravaganza takes an entirely new shape. The three acts are reduced to one of no extraordinary dimensions, one decoration instead of three suffices for the development of the story, the chief personage is regarded from a novel point of view, and Mr. MADDISON MORTON and Mr. A. W. YOUNG, the authors, (it would not be fair to call them 'adapters,') have excused the rapid succession of improbable incidents by calling their work a 'wild absurdity.' To complete the history of 'Not if I Know It,' we may state that Mr. SOTHERN presented it last year to the Brighton public with the more appropriate title, 'A Threepenny Bit.' The plot—simple as to foundation, complex as to detail—turns on the dilemma of a young married gentleman, now called *Augustus Thrillington*, who, regaling himself in a place of refreshment when a lady, seated at an adjoining table, finds that her liabilities exceed her assets to the amount of threepence, gallantly relieves her from her pecuniary embarrassment, and so commences a flirtation, which he intends to be brief, feigning all the while to be a bachelor. This imprudence subjects him to a heavy retribution. He lives under the iron despotism of an awful mother-in-law, *Mrs. Major Pecker*, who trains up his wife, her daughter, according to her own theories of domestic Government, and this condition, bad enough in itself, is rendered still more intolerable when the fair stranger, who calls herself *Clementine*, after torturing him with innumerable letters, inflicts upon him a personal visit. Fortunately, the ladies are absent when the stranger calls, and *Thrillington* indulges in the hope that he can get rid of her before their return, but she pursues a line of conduct which renders all chance of escape utterly desperate. Her demonstrations of affection take a phrenetic form, she pretends to attempt suicide, and she only retreats into a place of concealment on the appearance of *Dr. Chirper*, a somewhat 'fast' friend of *Thrillington's*, who lives apart from his wife, and is regarded with becoming dislike by *Mrs. Pecker*, stern in her sense of propriety. After a crowd of farcical incidents, caused by the endeavors of *Thrillington* and *Dr. Chirper*, whom he has made his confidant, to prevent the discovery of the hidden beauty, she is unearthed by the too-vigilant mother-in-law, and the generous doctor, to save his friend, asserts that she is his own wife, come in search for him. And so she is, as he soon perceives, to his utter amazement, the veritable *Mrs. Chirper*, who, far from being a somewhat lax adventuress is a female Quixote of virtue, whose object has been the recovery of her husband and the cure of *Thrillington's* morbid propensity to flirtation. To many of our readers this story is already familiar, but entirely fresh is Mr. SOTHERN'S performance of the personage called *Thrillington*, which is completely rewritten to suit his peculiarities, the odd repartees, half-witty, half-stupid, always telling, which are put into his mouth, bearing inevitable testimony to the hand of Mr. J. M. MORTON. In the original this personage is little more than a hen-pecked husband, who feels the peck doubly sharp under the consciousness that he is not altogether faultless, and the chief feeling he has to delineate is an abject terror of the kind that was so admirably assumed by the late Mr. KEELEY. But with *Thrillington*, as depicted by Mr. SOTHERN, the terror is by no means abject, but may be described as a state of suggestive nervousness. He is like a body overcharged with electricity, which one cannot touch without eliciting a spark. He is a *Dundreary* produced not by temperament, but by circumstances. Befogged by innate stupidity, the celebrated Lord has become a sort of inverted wit, whereas *Thrillington*, naturally a smart fellow, and, moreover, of a restless disposition, is forced by his fears into a semi-maniacal condition, in which he speaks and acts at random, sometimes talking sense, sometimes talking nonsense, but through every change comical to the highest degree. The invention displayed by Mr. SOTHERN in this position is marvelous. Every word, every movement, seems to be on the spur of the moment. No one knows what he will do next, but whatever he does or says it is sure to be funny. No more than *Lord Dundreary* must *Augustus Thrillington* be measured by reference to human nature as a standard. Mr. SOTHERN promises to give life to a 'wild absurdity,' and he fulfills his promise to the letter and in the spirit."

How the Poor Are Huddled Together.

The block most attracting the attention of philanthropists is bounded by Baxter, Park, Mulberry and Bayard streets. The owners of the property are Alexander McClure, William Nealis, John O'Donnell, J. W. Neiber, Jacob Vanderpoel, [counsel of the Police and Health Boards,] Patrick Mulvehill, Bernard Haley, John Bonsall, C. N. Anderson, John G. Hicks, John H. Williams, estate of D. Valentine, E. Schenck, estate of E. Patterson, Jas. Meighan, John Rooney, Mrs. Lamb, Patrick Collins, W. P. Walton, A. Caldwell, Thos. Martin, H. Van Glann, W. J. H. Kirsam, A. Foley, Maria Ransom, Hugh McBride, Caroline W. Asten, Peter Schemerhorn, Thos. McNulty, Peter Lynch, S. Dunscomb and Cornelius Driscoll. The whole number of families in the block is 566—702 men, 735 women, 693 boys and 637 girls, or a total of 2,767 persons. Three large distilleries on this one block superabundantly supply these unfortunate people with ardent spirits, and in the same neighborhood there are also other distilleries.

CALIFORNIA LABOR EXCHANGE.

Third Annual Report—Interesting Resume of the Work Accomplished.

The third annual report of the Secretary of the California Labor Exchange affords considerable information of interest. We append the document:

To the President and Board of Trustees of the California Labor and Employment Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: In making my report at this close of the third year of the existence of the California Labor and Employment Exchange, it will not be inappropriate to bring the important fact to public attention that up to the present time the Exchange has found employment for 20,570 men and 8,872 women—total, 29,442 persons; or for this year, 1,715 men and 2,146 women—total, 3,861 persons of both sexes. Orders were received in the men's department for about 2,800 persons. It is generally known that no fee of any kind has ever been charged to those who were thus provided with employment. In addition to this, the most important branch of its labors, the Exchange has quite as effectually, though less publicly, served the interests of both employer and employed. It has answered about forty letters weekly of inquiry about the price of labor and the chances of obtaining employment at the Exchange, as well as queries from employers who needed help; it has answered many questions relative to the cost of emigrants' passages to California from all parts of the East and from Europe; it has stood as an umpire and harmonizer of conflicting interests between many country employers and the laborers, healing breaches and rendering impartial justice; and above all, it has performed these services without even having been charged with political bias, prejudice of nationality, or selfish or corrupt motives, the fact having long been recognized that its Trustees, in their combined capacity, are above party or above nationality in the management of an institution which reflects credit alike on the wisdom and the unselfishness of the people of the State, who called the Exchange into existence, and have since supported it by generous appropriations through the City Government and the last Legislature.

NO EXCUSE FOR PAUPERISM.

So long as the Labor Exchange is maintained in its present shape, there is no necessity whatever for the existence of a solitary healthy pauper in our streets. Previous to the establishment of the Labor Exchange, paupers were able to claim that they had no definite means of getting work; but its existence takes away that excuse, and brings indiscriminate alms-giving within the pale of those offenses which increase vice and establish nurseries for ultimate addition to our City and State Prisons.

The Exchange is recognized as an aid to our benevolent societies. The latter render temporary aid in deserving cases of sickness and destitution, and when health is restored they direct the industrious to the Exchange, by which situations are provided as quick as possible, and the galling need of charity done away with. Owing to the depressed state of the labor market, not quite so many persons were furnished with employment as last year, but as there were fewer situations, so also there were fewer applications; as the number of strangers arriving from the East and Europe was not so great as in former years.

WAGES.

The general rate of wages paid has been, as a rule, as high as last year. Employers have, in several instances, endeavored to reduce the rate, but the employed would not permit them to do this, preferring to remain idle rather than submit to the best rates which farmers or other mechanics or employers in this hard year were willing to pay. In some cases laborers have attempted to raise the rate of wages, without excuse of any kind, to prices which their employers' means and profits rendered them utterly unable to pay. Of course, in such cases, the men lost their situations; affording another illustration of the truth that the labor and wages market cannot be forced. Laborers may deprive their employers of their services, may even break them up in business, and ruin them in fortune, but it is impossible to force wages above the rates which reasonable profits to their employers will justify. On the surface there seems to be an antagonism between employers and employed in relation to the wages question—doubtless arising from the fact that wages, like many other things, are now partially in a transition state, and as the relations between employers and employed are better understood and appreciated, there will be a better and more satisfactory adjustment of this question. The Exchange really has no direct interest in the rate per day to be paid for labor; its interest is to accommodate those who ask laborers and those who seek labor, thus preventing idleness, and as a corollary diminishing the amount of vice and crime. It says to the laborer: Here is an offer for employment at so much per day—can you give it? To the employer: Here are men seeking employment at so much per day—can you give it? The Exchange is neutral ground on which all meet on the same level. While there all breathe the same air, the air of beneficence, and as it is for good-doing, it requires the good-will of all concerned. It has ever been the policy and business of the Exchange to endeavor to harmonize the conflicting interests, and to have both parties amicably discuss and heal their difference, rather than to indulge in mutual recrimination and eventual separation.

ADVICE TO THE WORKING MEN.

While the Exchange has no right to ask that its advice be followed, it has the right to tender this advice in a friendly spirit, namely: Settle down and keep yourselves employed steadily. By all means get the highest wages possible, but do not fix the latter at prohibitory rates. Do not leave the certainty of work at fair wages for the possibility of employment at some distant point at a slightly advanced rate. Hundreds of laboring men yearly adopt this roaming, restless and foolish policy, which must ever keep them shiftless, dissatisfied and poor, impatient with their employers and the State, and in turn producing a like impatience on the part of both with them. Dull as times have been, and reduced also as the demand has been, the orders for laborers and mechanics last year were frequently ahead of the supply. We now hear, as we have heard for years, complaints of scarcity of work, and the poor payment given to laborers. These complaints, however, cannot be reconciled with the statistics of our savings banks, which, according to their last reports, had deposits amounting to about $30,000,000. Neither can they be reconciled with the real estate Assessor's books, which show that the majority of our city laborers own their own homesteads; nor can it be claimed that either the deposits in our savings banks, or the homesteads, have been acquired at the expense of the want of proper comforts in the shape of food, clothing or furniture in the working man's home. In all these respects he is vastly better off here than his brethren of either New-York or New-England, where not only laborers, but frequently the best of mechanics, are crowded into tenement dens, in which health and decency, much less home comforts, cannot be enjoyed or observed. Far be it from me to claim that California is the laborer's paradise; but this I can justly claim, that its superior—for those who are reasonable in their expectations, and industrious in their habits—it will be difficult to find.

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The female department of the Labor Exchange is progressing satisfactorily, and the complaint which has before been made, viz.: The objection of females to accept situations in the country, was also frequently made last year. In this connection, I may state that letters have been received at the Exchange from Germany, which show that there is a strong desire on the part of many working females of that country to emigrate to California. The chief, indeed the only drawback to the consummation of the wishes of these females, is the high price of passage hither. It is not high, it is true, considering the distance, but yet too high for the humble class of females of that country. I have lately found that many of our best citizens are not only willing, but anxious to encourage this immigration under the direction of and through the Labor Exchange; and I will have the honor, at an early day, of laying before you what seems to be the most feasible and least objectionable plan of accomplishing this very desirable end.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Exchange are in a satisfactory condition. The monthly expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, have averaged $512 04, against $684 84 in the second year, and $731 30 in the first year.

Leaving the Exchange without debts, and its June warrant of $500, due within a few days from the State Controller, as a reserve in our treasury. Our removal to the present spacious quarters on Clay and Commercial streets has been of decided benefit. The location is the most central and desirable we have yet occupied. I here take occasion, in conclusion, on behalf of the matron of the Exchange and of myself, and I think I may also justly add, on behalf of the laboring classes who have been so largely and freely benefited, to thank the President and Board of Trustees for their undeviating courtesy, watchful solicitude, and constant care of all the interests of the Exchange, and of those in whose hands they have placed its immediate management.

I trust that the Exchange may long continue to fill its present large and important field of philanthropic usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,

A. ZEEHANDELAAR.

The Fourteenth Annual Schuetzenfest.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps will inaugurate today the fourteenth annual sharpshooting festival, at Jones' Wood, which will be continued for three days, and in which several other Schuetzen organizations of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, New-Haven, and delegations from Baltimore and Charleston, S. C., will participate. A reception of the Baltimore Sharpshooters will take place early this morning, on their arrival at the ferry, where the New-York Schuetzen Corps, under the command of Capt. GERDER, will meet them. Thence they will be escorted to the head-quarters in Canal-street. Subsequently, the Schuetzen Corps and its guests will proceed in open barouches through Canal-street, East Broadway, Chatham-square, the Bowery, Second-street, Avenue A, Tenth-street and Third-avenue, to the festival grounds. A number of valuable prizes will be distributed to the best sharpshooters at the close of the festival, amounting in value to $1,000. The affair will be wound up on the third day by the coronation of the King. In the evening of each day during the continuance of the festival there will be a ball at the Fest Hall.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.

Thieves Hire a House as a Base of Operations—They are Discovered Boring a Passage in a Bonded Warehouse—Struggle with the Burglars and Capture of One of them.

Tuesday last a man of respectable appearance, who gave his name and pretended to have good business reference, rented the basement of the house No. 391 Greenwich-street, the upper part of which is occupied as a tenement, of Mr. GALLAGHER, No. 110 Greenwich-street, for the purpose, as he said, of using it for the transaction of his business as a produce commission merchant. He took possession on that day, and seemed to have several interested with him in the affair, as a number of men were noticed about the premises. Their presence, however, awakened no suspicion, and so little attention was paid to their proceedings that now, when subsequent events have made everything connected with their movements of great interest, but little can be remembered concerning them.

Next door to the house hired by the produce merchant is the great bonded warehouse, Nos. 393, 395 and 397 Greenwich-street, in which a vast amount of silk is always stored, and upon which the freebooters of the City have long been known to have had a covetous eye. But the house is strong, has always been carefully guarded and no fears were entertained that burglars could effect an entrance into it. Everybody about the place has, however, always been on the alert for the faintest sign of the coming of marauders, and when, therefore, on Saturday afternoon, MICHAEL MEAGHER, one of the employes of the warehouse, happened to go down to the cellar of No. 393 and hear a dull pounding on the opposite side of the wall his suspicions were at once excited. Rushing up stairs he informed Mr. ALEXANDER L. SHAW, Jr., the book-keeper, of the unusual noise, and the two hastily proceeded to the front entrance to the basement of No. 391 and found it closed. They ran through the entry to the rear of the house, hoisted a basement window, and, looking in, discovered three men. Hailing them with an inquiry as to the purpose of their presence, an unsatisfactory answer was returned, whereupon both SHAW and MEAGHER jumped through the window into the basement. The three men instantly proclaimed their true character by precipitate flight to the front door opening to the stairs leading to Greenwich-street, which one of them unlocked and opened. The three men had gained the first step when MEAGHER seized two of them, but they struggled desperately, and succeeded in gaining the sidewalk, dragging MEAGHER up with them, and SHAW kept as close as possible, attempting to assist his associate. One of the thieves succeeded in breaking away as soon as the sidewalk was reached, but the other, who had drawn a revolver as he was struggling up the steps, was more effectively pinioned by SHAW seizing him by the neck. The outlaw at this instant exclaimed "Let go of me, you d——d ——, or I'll blow your brains out," at the same time endeavoring to bring one of his captors in range of his pistol. SHAW however seized the desperado by the wrist, and MEAGHER, seizing the weapon by the barrel, kept the muzzle pointed away from both himself and SHAW. At this moment Officers HALL and PIERCE, of the Fifth Precinct, arrived, who took the ruffian in charge, and he was locked up in the Fifth Precinct station-house, where he gave the name of WILLIAM KING. Yesterday he was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

Upon an examination of the premises it was found that if the burglars had not been so opportunely discovered, they would have succeeded during yesterday, probably, in abstracting a large amount of property from the warehouse. They had been engaged in cutting a hole six feet high and four feet wide in the thick stone wall between Nos. 391 and 393, and only a thin crust of the wall remained to be removed to give them access to the coveted treasure. The large stones which had been taken out of the wall were piled in one corner of the basement, and the mortar and other debris placed in large boxes, of which six had been filled. In their hasty flight the burglars had left behind them a shirt, towel, black silk vest, an alpaca coat, a crowbar, hammer, mallet, a number of drills, picks, bits, and other burglarious implements, all of which were removed to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where they are retained by Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Reilly; robbery.
2—The People vs. John M. Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Michael Donohoe; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Felix Wynne; burglary.
5—The People vs. Peter Campbell; burglary.
6—The People vs. Bernard Buttinger and Amand Denlouselle; burglary.
7—The People vs. Hugh McCann; burglary.
8—The People vs. Alphonse G. Oliver; burglary.
9—The People vs. Peter Johnson; burglary.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Bernard McQuillan; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. James Rogers; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Frank Goess; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. John Kelly; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Paul Christianson and Louis Neimar; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Thomas Donnelly; receiving stolen goods.
16—The People vs. John Marsten; larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114¼
3,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.113⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.113⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3.113⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3.112¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.112⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.112⅞
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c.112⅞
23,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 112
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 46
12,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 98
21,000 do. 98¼
12,000 Mo. 6s, H. St. Jo. L. 97
3,000 N. Y. 7s, B. L., R. 108
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83. 92¼
1,000 Erie, 4th M....... 89
3,000 Cent. Pac. G. B. 99
4,000 U. Pac. 1st M... 88¼
10,000 U. Pac. L. G... 84
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B. 101
2,000 Gt. West. 1st '88. 95
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st. 87¼

5,000 C. F. & Min. 1st. 84½
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 94¼
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 87
14 Leather Mn'fts B. 180
12 Bank of America. 145
11 Hanover Bank.... 104
10 Bank St. of N. Y. 114
100 Canton Co.... b. c. 73¼
300 Pacific Mail.. b. c. 44¾
500 do. 44⅝
300 West. Union Tel.. 58¼
300 Mariposa Pref..... 6
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 49¼
20 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 53½
500 Reading Railroad. 112¼
1500 do. .... b. c. 112¼
200 L. S. & M. S...... 108¾
200 Clev. & Pitts..... 118¾
100 Chic. & N. West... 72¼
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 90¼
45 N. J. Cent.... b. c. 106¼
200 Chi. & R. Island... 108¼
500 do. ..... b. c. 108¼
100 Tol., W. & West.. 59¼
15 P., F. W. & C. Gt'd. 100
100 Ohio & Miss...... 44¼
300 St. L. & Iron M... 54
98 Morris & Essex... 93
100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 19¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 115
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.113¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 112¾
50,000 do. b30.112¾
30,000 do. 112¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 71¼
6,000 do. 72
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 71¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. b.. 98¾
9,000 Erie 3d M. 98
100 Maryland Coal Co. 32¼
200 Mariposa Pref..... 6¼
400 Pac. Mail S. Co... 44¼
200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 53
20 Wells-Fargo Ex... 49
100 Adams Express.... 81
1000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.. 91
100 Erie Railway..... 28¼

300 N. Y. C. & H.... b. c. 96¾
100 do. b60. 96¾
100 do. 96¾
100 do. 96⅝
300 Harlem R. 128¾
100 Mich. Central..... 120¾
100 L. S. & M. S.... b. c. 108¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts..... 119
100 Ch. & R. I..... b30. 107¾
100 do. ... bet. call. 108¾
100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80¾
100 Del., Lack. & W.... 108¾
200 do. 108¾

The sale of 200 St. Louis & I M.... 54 in morning list should have been 200 Ch., Bur. & Q...... 154.

MONDAY, July 17—A. M.

In the general trade of the past week there was a liberal improvement in the Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York, the aggregate value reaching nearly five million of dollars. From the Southern ports the clearances of Cotton for Foreign markets were unusually light; not a bale from Charleston, Savannah or Mobile, and only fifty-nine bales from New-Orleans. Texas shipped 6,497 bales to Great Britain. The Import trade is looking well for a large Summer and Fall business, and so looks the Domestic Commission trade in Cotton and Woolen fabrics. The Specie Export is about the same as the previous week. The present return compares with the first decided shipment on the War excitement last July. These shipments continued through about seven weeks, to the fall of Sedan on the First of September, as follows:

July 16	$2,740,267	Aug. 13	2,902,528
July 23	6,107,352	Aug. 20	2,284,664
July 30	6,935,847	Aug. 27	1,197,162
Aug. 6	3,834,571		
Total			$26,002,391

The average of this heavy movement of Gold and Silver to adjust the reclamations on Cotton, and to pay for the American Bonds sent home on the outbreak of the War, was $3,750,000 per week. This season the shipments from July 15 to the First of September are not expected to average $1,750,000 per week. Our Bonds, both Public and Railway, are now going to, instead of coming from Europe, and Cotton Bills, in place of the failures and reclamations of last year at the close of the season, are leaving a large profit to all concerned.

On the Stock Exchange the changes of the week are in favor of the Public Funds, as compared with the ruling of Gold. The former were in active demand, with an advance of ⅜ ⅌ cent. on the old 5 ⅌ cents to 113 ⅌ cent., while Gold was at one time marked below 112 ⅌ cent., and closed 112⅝ as against 112½ on Saturday week. The State and Railway stocks show no improvement, either in demand or in the dull spirit of speculation which came over the market about the 1st of July.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,263,656
Increase in Specie	512,506
Increase in other Legal Tenders	598,051
Increase in Deposits	6,224,741
Decrease in Circulation	30,911

	July 16, '70.	July 15, '71.	July 8, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$85,162,000	$88,569,600	$88,569,600
Loans	283,577,618	301,342,233	299,078,577
Gold and Gold Notes	41,135,688	19,958,280	19,445,774
Other Legal Tenders	53,461,341	70,574,876	69,976,825
Deposits	233,832,355	257,532,294	251,307,553
Circulation	32,027,786	30,380,961	30,411,872
In Sub-Treasury	82,438,025	62,525,486	59,430,307

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 8, '71.	July 15, '71.	July 16, '70.
Deposits	$251,307,553	$257,532,294	$233,832,355
Circulation	30,411,872	30,381,961	32,027,786
Total	$281,719,425	$287,914,255	$265,860,141
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	70,429,856	71,978,564	66,465,035
Gold & greenbacks	89,422,599	90,533,156	94,597,029
Excess	$18,992,743	$18,554,592	$28,131,994
Rate for money	3@5 ⅌ ct.	3@5 ⅌ ct.	5 ⅌ ct.

The Bank return shows a large accession to the line of Deposits, which is not accounted for by increase in the other departments. The Deposits are $6,224,000 higher than last Monday, while the gain in the way of proceeds of new Loans is $2,263,000; in Gold Notes, 512,000, and in Greenbacks $598,000—together, $3,373,000. The difference of nearly $3,000,000 not explained may consist, in part, of the transfer of the July Dividends made by the Banks themselves, to the individual accounts of their Stockholders, as Deposits.

The Treasury received for Customs, for the week, $2,648,708 in Gold; paid out $2,961,968 Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Exports of Specie for the week include $1,321,500 in American Gold and $641,209 in Silver Coin and Bullion.

The rates for Money close 3@5 ⅌ cent. on temporary loan to the Stock Brokers, and 4@6 ⅌ cent. on short-time engagements. Exchange on London steady at 110⅛@110½ ⅌ cent. The Gold sales stiffened up in the Afternoon to 112⅝@112¾ ⅌ cent.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,726,295 as against $5,372,109 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,906,228, against $3,924,415 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,962,814, against $2,740,267 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,648,709. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 4,654 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	May	$34,146,019
February	32,902,723	June	*36,507,361
March	38,448,670	July 8	6,696,248
April	32,634,773	July 15	6,726,295
Total since Jan. 1			$216,735,465
Same date, 1870			166,363,090
Increase in 1871			$50,372,375

* Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	May	$18,019,785
February	18,739,742	June	*17,428,487
March	22,139,322	July 5	2,733,930
April	18,930,074	July 12	4,903,228
Total since Jan. 1			$121,732,444
Same date, 1870			94,732,363
Increase in 1871			$27,000,081

*Unofficial.

Gold, July 15, 1871....112⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, July 16, 1870....116⅝ ⅌ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	June	*$9,265,460
February	4,022,066	July 1	3,125,797
March	7,569,880	July 8	1,710,666
April	9,593,029	July 15	1,962,814
May	9,615,698		
Total since Jan. 1			$49,004,621
Same date, 1870			20,646,102
Increase since Jan. 1			$28,358,519

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,826,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July 1	360,000	July 1	7,756,112
July 8	2,279,708	July 8	3,702,576
July 15	2,648,709	July 15	2,961,968
Total, 1871	$81,745,053	Total, 1871	$56,513,369
Total, 1870	74,506,390	Total, 1870	56,895,151

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		July 16, '70.
American Gold	112⅝@111⅞@112⅝	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	115@114⅛	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113@112⅝	108⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	112⅜@113	107⅞
Cen. Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	99⅛@98⅞	86¼
Union Pacific 5 ⅌ cents	89@88⅛	82¼
New-York Central	96⅝@96⅜	96⅛
New-York Central Scrip	91⅜@91⅜	92
Rock Island	107⅞@108¼	114
Lake Shore	109⅛@108⅛	96¼
N. W. Common	72⅜@71⅞	83
N. W. Preferred	90⅛@90⅛	87⅜
Reading	111⅜@112	100
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛@43⅞@44	35⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅜@59⅛	63⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜@80⅜	79⅜
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛@59⅛	51⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛@29⅝	
Erie	27⅞@28⅜	22⅝

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were in demand through the day, and at the close an advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent. on 5-20s of 1867, was established, and ¼ ⅌ cent. on the 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s. The latter advanced also in the London Market ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. The 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and the 5-20s (6 ⅌ cents) were also firmer, and left off in demand. The State Stocks were barely steady. The Railway Mortgages indifferently supported, and the Railway Stocks firm in the bidding rates, with more business than on Friday in New-York Central Stock and Scrip and in Reading. Of the Miscellaneous Stocks, Pacific Mail seemed the strongest.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅝	112⅞
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅜	96⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	91⅛	91⅜
Reading Railroad	111⅞	112
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	72⅛	71⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅜	90⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80⅜
St. Paul Common	59⅜	59⅜
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44
Toledo and Wabash	59⅜	59⅜
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅜
Erie	28⅛	28⅜
Union Pacific	29⅜	29⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	99⅛	98⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	88⅜	88⅜
Consolidation Coal	40⅜	41

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....115
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881....115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862....114⅛
5-20 coup., 1864....113⅞
5-20 coup., 1865....113⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....112⅞
5-20 coup., 1867....112⅞
5-20 coup., 1868....112⅞
10-40 reg....108⅛
10-40 coup....113
6s currency....114⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....71⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..71⅛
Virginia 6s, old....66⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds..73
Georgia 6s....80
Georgia 7s, new bds..91
N. Car. 6s, old....45
N. Car. 6s, new bds..27
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 58
Missouri 6s....93⅛
La. 6s, lev. bds....72
La. 8s, lev. bds. of '75. 87⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary..70⅛
Connecticut 6s....100⅛
Rhode Island 6s....100
Alabama 8s....98
Ark. 6s, Funded....53
Ohio 6s, '75....101

Ohio 6s, '81....102⅛
Ohio 6s, '86....102⅛
Indiana 5s, War Loan.100
Indiana 5s....90
Michigan 6s, '73....99
Michigan 6s, '78....99
Michigan 6s, '83....99
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..107⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n..108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106⅛
N. Y. 6c, Canal L., '75.106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 89
Erie 1st Ext....101⅛
Erie 1st Ind....92⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79....96
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....93
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....88⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....84
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93⅛
Long Dock bonds....93⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d. S. F., '85.103⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s....102
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s....93⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds....94⅛
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds....94⅛
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82....120⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct., 1st.110
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d....97⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.101⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo....99
Cen. Pac. bonds....98⅛
Union Pac. 1st....88⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s....84
Union Pac. Income 10s..83⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75....106
Alton & T. H. 1st....99
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....77
Chi. & N. W. S. F....100⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs....93
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs....93⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs....88
Chi. & N. W. 1st....99⅛
Han. & St. Jos. Con....103⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st....99⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d....97
Tol. & W. 1st Ext....96⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D....89⅛

Tol. & W. 2d....91⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. bs....82⅛
Han. & Naples 1st....88
Gt. West. 1st, '88....94⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93....88
Quin. & T. 1st, '90....85⅛
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....87
Gal. & Chi. Ext....102
Gal. & Chi. 2d....98
Chi., R. I. & Pac....106
Mor. & Essex 2d....100
Clev. & Tol. S. F....100⅛
N. J. Cen. new bds....103⅛
P., F. W. & Chi. 1st....104
P., F. W. & Chi. 2d....99⅛
P., F. W. & C. 3d c. bs.100
Clev. & P. Con. S. F....92
Clev. & Pitts. 2d....100
Clev. & Pitts. 3d....96
Clev. & Pitts. 4th....83
Chi. & Alton S. F....100
Chi. & Alton 1st....100
Chi. & Alton Inc....95
Ohio & Miss. 1st....97
Ohio & Miss. Con....92
Dub. & S. City 1st....93
St. L. & Iron M. 1st....94⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....108⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st....90
Mil. & St. P. 2d....89
Mar. & Cin. 1st....92
Chi. & Mil. 1st....90
Joliet & Chi. 1st....104
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st....87⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D....88⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D....88⅛
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d....78
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
B., H. & Erie Guar....22
Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st. 84⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....135
Manhattan....135
Merchants'....117
Mechanics'....135
Union....135
America....145
City....225
Phenix....107
Gallatin National....120
Merchants' Exchange..99
Leather Man'facturers'.180
State of New-York....115
Commerce....118
Ocean....92
Mercantile....120
Bank of the Republic..115
Bk. of North America..104
Hanover....104

Irving....126
Metropolitan....135
East River....112½
Market....120
Nassau....107⅛
St. Nicholas....125
Marine....155
Commonwealth....118
Imp. and Traders'....175
Park....155
Manuf. and Merch'ts'..100
Central National....105
Second National....110
Fourth National....112
Ninth National....115⅛
Tenth National....110
Gold Exchange....80

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 15.

Gold receipts	$2,356,505 30
Gold payments	1,131,999 66
Gold balance	57,423,786 70
Currency receipts	346,929 76
Currency payments	288,401 08
Currency balance	5,101,699 48
Customs	436,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	896,000 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Hemp, bales	8
Broom-corn, bales	32	Leather, sides	6,960
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Resin, bbls.	317
Cotton, bales	2,518	Moss, bales	2
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	19	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	65	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,898
Copper, cakes	107	Pork, bbls.	238
Cotton-seed Meal, bbls	70	Cut-meats, pkgs.	5
Dried Fruit, pkgs	5	Lard, pkgs.	550
Eggs, bbls.	990	Cheese, pkgs.	13,827
Flour, bbls.	8,942	Butter, pkgs.	1,537
Wheat, bushels	119,253	Tallow, pkgs.	13
Corn, bushels	191,948	Rice, pkgs.	91
Oats, bushels	80,228	Skins, bales	41
Meal, bbls.	800	Starch, pkgs.	430
Meal, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds	1,138
Beans, bbls.	84	Tobacco, boxes and cs.	476
Hides, No.	790	Whisky, bbls.	250
Hides, bdls.	624	Wool, bales	1,180
Hops, bales	120		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—825 pkgs. Butter, 322 boxes Bacon, 23,706 boxes Cheese, 19 bales Furs, 250 bbls. Flour, 100 bales Hops, 46 tierces Lard, 6 boxes Clocks, 50 tierces Bellies, 10 bbls. Tongues, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 2 organs.

By the ship *N. Boynton*, for London—34,402 bushels Wheat, 184 hhds. Tobacco, 488 bbls. Fish-oil, 300 bbls. Resin, 4,240 Staves.

By the bark *A. M. Scheveigaard*, for Penarth Roads and orders—23,874 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Robert Bright*, for Hull—1,271 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4 cases Lamps.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—21,138 bushels Corn, 106 cases Cabinet-work, 36 boxes Clocks, 520 boxes Cheese, 405 pkgs. Butter, 200 tcs. Lard, 101 boxes Bacon, 40 tcs. Beef, 6,000 bushels Rye, 338 bbls. Fish-oil, 11 casks Lard-oil.

By the schooner *Dawn*, for Queenstown and orders—9,757 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Peruvienne*, for Havre—27,498 bushels corn.

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—16 cases Pegwood, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 246 pkgs. Whalebone, 133 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 50 bbls. Pot Ashes, 2,400 Staves, 387 tcs. Lard, 250 hhds. Tobacco, 7,794 bushels Wheat, 10 boxes Essential Oil, 9 boxes Feathers.

By the bark *Willy & Emma*, for Danzig—3,248 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Eureka*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,848 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at old prices, including Pots at $7@$7 50, and Pearls at $9@$9 75, ⅌ 100 lbs.; stock, 192 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been held with much firmness, but has been inactive. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull but nominally steady, with sales reported of 397 bales for early delivery, including 362 bales to spinners, and 35 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the business was on a restricted scale, and prices were quoted ⅛c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb. lower, with sales reported of 9,300 bales, basis of Low Middling; including last evening, for August, 300 bales at 20⅛c.; 400 bales at 20⅜c., 700 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 400 bales at 20 5-16c.; September, 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c., 300 bales at 20c., 600 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19⅝c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19½c., 100 bales each, at 19⅝c., together; October, November, and December, 200 bales each, at 19½c., together; December, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 400 bales at 19c.; And today, for July, 100 bales at 20c.; August, 500 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 600 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 600 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20⅛c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 19c.; November, 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 20.07c.; August, 20.54c.; September, 20.31c.; October, 19⅞c.; November, 19.23c.; December, 19.18c.; January, 19c. The receipts at this port today were: 2,518 bales, including 1,583 bales from Galveston, 248 bales from Savannah, 633 bales from Charleston, 54 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18¼	18¼
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
Middling	21	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,570
Receipts last week	8,741
Receipts since the preceding week	8,317
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,053,730
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	607,439
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,883	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,031	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,041
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,457
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,508	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,264
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,388	35,958	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,208	80,532
Nov. 20	73,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,649	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	72,041
Dec. 11	86,744	47,873	98,489	62,050	151,270	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	91,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	67,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	83,109	95,329	50,825	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,909	52,730	109,208	86,915	150,890	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,559	162,162	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,824	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,652	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	59,081	76,107	62,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	98,841	51,474	69,305	73,371	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	42,042	70,446	70,791	102,152
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	84,417
April 22	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646	62,898	78,862
April 29	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159	57,012	84,482
May 6	21,050	33,121	57,686	37,705	51,540	74,223
May 13	21,668	34,333	38,977	50,233	47,969	75,957
May 20	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,809	46,775	79,999
May 27	15,180	32,493	30,771	37,542	40,627	53,857
June 3	11,689	16,084	22,258	36,514	35,896	52,994
June 10	10,132	26,106	17,359	22,980	27,714	44,091
June 17	10,696	7,683	15,348	40,264	25,311	17,090
June 24	8,578	7,841	13,187	20,318	23,952	38,610
July 1	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,554	18,299	20,315
July 8	3,493	5,702	9,571	24,530	17,732	7,864
July 15	3,034	1,957	10,052	20,647	16,555	7,372

Messrs EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	6,900	62,432	57	..
Mobile	730	8,297	..	..
Galveston	3,106	20,679	6,660	..
Florida	..	..	..	..
Savannah	977	5,657	..	..
Charleston	1,310	4,880	..	..
New-York	1,313	58,493	655	..
Boston, Phila. & Balt.	2,219	22,016	..	..
Total this week	16,555	182,454	7,372	..
Previously reported	3,906,071	..	2,308,658	772,551
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,922,626	182,454	2,316,030	772,551
Same time last year	2,811,537	138,603	1,463,667	679,719

Stock in the Interior Towns, July 14.

	1871 Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	4,086	5,070
Columbia, Ga.	1,925	3,152
Macon, Ga.	1,600	4,525
Selma, Ala.	697	1,810
Montgomery, Ala.	2,089	3,198
Memphis, Tenn.	5,645	8,929
Nashville, Tenn.	1,070	4,002
Total	17,112	30,686

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	860,000	592,610	381,610
Afloat from India	600,000	368,000	541,000
Afloat from America	93,000	70,000	26,000
Stock in London	80,910	29,390	61,520
Afloat for London	85,000	37,000	60,000
Stock in Havre	50,240	157,130	42,411
Afloat for Havre	83,280	5,073	36,119
Stock in Bremen	64,459	24,337	11,620
Afloat for Bremen	37,424	749	6,117
Stock in United States ports	182,454	138,603	40,418
Stock in the interior towns	17,112	30,686	2,386
Total	1,653,979	1,505,578	1,310,201
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	158,401	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	353,778
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	150,000	45,000	125,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9¼d.	9¼d.	13¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	21¼c.	20¼c.	34¼c.
Price of Gold	112¾	116⅝	136¼

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,811,537	3,922,626
Total	2,822,448	3,998,575
Exported	2,143,386	3,088,581
Present stock	138,603	182,454
Balance to spinners	540,459	727,540

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	—1871— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.	—1870— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Exports from July 8 to July 14, inclusive	8,000	5,000	24,720	75
Previously reported	602,000	272,000	656,982	141,581
Total	610,000	277,000	681,702	141,656
Decrease to Great Britain				71,702
Excess to Continent				135,344

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 11,000 bales, against 5,000 bales same time in 1870.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered at a shade lower prices, leading to a somewhat freer movement, chiefly in shipping extras, of which some 6,500 bbls. were purchased within a range of from $5 65@$6 for ordinary to very good, and up to $6 50@$6 60, closing at $6 50, for fancy, ⅌ bbl. In the medium and better grades there has been a restricted trade at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,500 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 90, chiefly at $5 85; good to Fancy at $5 90@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 65@$4 60
Sour Flour	4 00@ 5 45
Superfine State and Western	4 60@ 5 15
Extra State	5 50@ 5 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extras, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.: sales, 240 bbls. Corn-meal has been lightly dealt in at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been much depressed, with decidedly more liberal offerings reported, particularly of Spring, which has been quoted off 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, holders evincing unusual eagerness to place stock, especially of other than strictly prime grades. At the modified figures, free purchases have been reported, mostly for shipment, at from $1 42@$1 45 for fair ordinary to strictly choice No. 1 Spring; $1 39@$1 42 for fair to very choice No. 2 do., closing at $1 30@$1 40 for the best samples afloat, and $1 38 for straight, in store, $1 30@$1 38 for the poorer grades of Spring, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38 for steamer stock, $1 43@$1 52 for Red and Amber Western (Winter), mostly at $1 48@$1 50, including four boatloads of Amber Western, two in store and two afloat, at $1 50 for prime, $1 50 for new Amber St. Louis, $1 48 for new Amber Delaware, and $1 45@$1 55 for White Western, including some car lots of new crop Illinois at $1 55, and $1 55@$1 65 for White Genesee, ⅌ bushel. The aggregate of the reported sales was 246,000 bushels, mainly Spring, and of grades below the standard of dry samples available for sailing vessel purposes. Corn has been quoted about a cent a bushel cheaper, under free receipts and offerings, and less favorable Liverpool advices. At the reduced figures, the dealings have been extensive, mainly in Mixed Western, at 71c.@72c. for fair to very choice dry stock, chiefly at 71c.@71½c., closing with 71c. as the best bid for sailing-vessel grades, and 67c.@70½c. for poorer qualities. There has been a light movement in White and Yellow Corn at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 257,000 bushels, at 67c.@72c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 71c.@71½c. for dry samples of Canal afloat, and 68½c.@70½c. for steamer grades; 72c.@74c. for Yellow Western and Southern, 80c.@83c. for White Western, the latter for car lots, and (nominally) 85c. for White Southern. Rye continues quiet and nominal at from 85c.@98c. for ordinary to prime New Western, and $1 05@$1 12 for New State. Barley-malt continues inactive at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in quite moderate request and have been quoted less firm in price, particularly the poorer qualities, which have been offered with rather more freedom. White Oats of desirable quality have been in comparatively light stock, and held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 64½c.@71c., as the extremes, for ordinary to very choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64½c.@65c. for Mixed Western afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, and 62c. for New Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been as follows: 250 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 34,402 bushels Wheat for London; 23,874 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders; 21,138 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Rye for Glasgow; 9,757 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders; 7,794 bushels Wheat, and 27,498 bushels Corn for Havre. The week's export clearances for European ports included 5,015 bbls. Flour, 288,802 bushels Wheat, 255,998 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Rye. The following boats passed Fultonville twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 14, 1871:

Corn—E. J. Thomas, J. E. Gillespie, Chas. Theall, C. F. Livermore, Reliance, John McElrone, Samson, Henry Van Sylke, C. M. Belknap, Joe E. Barnard, Geo. E. Jennings, A. G. Wheeler, Chas. Conant, Paul Jones, A. H. King, H. J. Frazee, Jacob Shaver, Jr., Henrietta, Buffalo; Dora, Kate F. Gardner, Oswego.

Lumber—R. Delfendorf, Amos V. Graves, M. W. Newcomb, Adelbert, R. J. Scott, Wild Man, George Weand, Wm. P. Herrig, Amos Stacey, Sarah, Nora Nellis, Milo, Oswego; Major Noyes, Hellen E. Johnson, J. G. Merriman, Wm. W. Wimmett, Buffalo; Jas. N. Baker, Rome; E. H. Downs, Olean; Keokuk, C. C. B. Walker, Martha, Lyon's Falls.

Salt—Robert J. Ward, Salina.

Wheat—Stonewall, G. R. Latham, Jud Loomis, American Hero, Wenona, Oswego; F. Shoemaker, Buffalo.

Flour—Tom Van Buren, Phoenix.

Oats—Capt. Ben. Flagler, C. H. Doolittle, Buffalo.

Coal—C. E. Elliott, Geneva.

Oil—John W. Beek, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling moderately at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited demand at from 65c.@$1 45 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and quoted steady at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. The offerings of the better grades have been quite limited. Receipts, 120 bales; exports, 100 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 41,507 Hides, and 133 bales do.; sales, 48,820 Hides and 500 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 12,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾ lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Entre Rios, 21 lbs., 24¼c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 570 Dry Montevideo, (shipped to Europe,) 37 lbs.; 4,200 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 21 lbs., 22¼c., gold, selected; 3,300 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 4,200 Dry Montevideo and Rio Grande Kips, 11@12 lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 17¼c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 18@22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry West India, 18 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Caraccas, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, as they run; 250 Dry Matamoras Kips, 9 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Texas, 22@23¼ lbs., 19c., currency, as they run; 800 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 200 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry-salted Matamoras, 28 lbs., 18¼c., gold, as they run; 900 Wet-salted Matamoras, 50 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet-salted Texas, 65 lbs., 12¼c., currency, as they run; 2,850 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11¼c.@11½c., currency, selected; 500 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 164,700 Hides and 1,585 bales, (same time last year 129,600 Hides and 660 bales,) as follows: 59,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 26,500 Dry Montevideo, &c., 17,600 Dry Rio Grande, 4,900 Dry Orinoco, 10,800 Dry Central American, 13,800 Dry Minas, 1,600 Dry California, 600 Dry Porto Cabello, &c., 1,000 Dry Tampico, 1,100 Dry Singapore, 4,800 Dry Sierra Leone, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,450 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 135 bales Penang and Manilla Buffalo.

MOLASSES—The business has been confined to jobbing lots of foreign and domestic, within our old range: We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, yet steady, with strained quoted at $3 12½@$3 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 317 bbls.; exports, 300 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted decidedly lower and quite dull at 50c. for merchantable, with sales reported of small lots at this figure. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50c.; Crude, nominal; Resin, $2 95@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quite dull, at 14½c.@14¾c. for early delivery. Shipping Crude continues in slack request at 18½c.@19c., here, and 18½c. at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon.... The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia to-day were 3,440 bbls.... From the Creek the advices have been of a limited business on the basis of $4 75@$4 85 for Lower, and $4 55@$4 65 for Upper Road deliveries, various options.... Refined has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, here, early delivery, at 25¾c.; and 5,000 bbls. do. at Philadelphia, first half of August, at 25¾c. ⅌ gallon, the market closing irregularly. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,990 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,271 bbls. for Hull, 3,248 bbls. for Dantzig, 2,848 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been very dull at 28c.@29c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues in limited demand at 9¼c.@9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14¼c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and less firm in price, though holders have not been particularly urgent in their offerings at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 87 for New Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a restricted inquiry noted for Western, on the basis of $14 75, seller July, $15, seller September, and $14 50, seller December; sales, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been quiet but steady at from 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in light demand at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Hams, 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15¼c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, 7c.@7¼c. for Dry-salted Bellies, 8c.@8¼c. for Clear do., ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 100 pkgs. Bacon has been dull and somewhat nominal at 7¼c.@7¾c. for old Long Clear, 8c. for old Short Rib, 8¼c.@8½c. for Short Clear, 8¾c.@9c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 75 pkgs. Lard has been in less liberal supply and in moderate demand, at very well-supported prices. Sales have been reported of 375 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c. for Western Steam, and 10c.@10¼c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller July, on private terms. Beef has been in light request at old figures; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been slow of sale at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter continues in light request at former rates; State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c., ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,537 pkgs. Cheese continues in slack demand at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11¼c. for Western; the day's receipts were 18,827 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been in demand at steady rates, with sales reported of 8,000 lbs. Para, 2,600 lbs. Truxillo, 2,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,500 lbs. Southern and Texas. Receipts have been 32 bales from Aspinwall, 67 bales from Para, and 6 bales from Brazos. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been in moderate request, with sales reported of 200 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, and 22 bales Payta. Receipts have been 179 bales from Aspinwall, 119 bales from Brazos, 18 bales from New-Orleans, 247 bales from Curacoa, 13 bales from Santa Martha, 12 bales from Valparaiso, 16 bales from Calcutta, and 13 bales from Maracaibo. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 36c.@37c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c.; Patna, each, 42c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with a fair show of confidence, on a moderate offering of stock, but the demand has been on a restricted scale, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely at prevailing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 810 hhds., at 9 13-16c. for good Refining Porto Rico, 9¾c. for strictly prime do., 12c. for Demerara, and 12¼c. for Guadaloupe; also, 1,100 boxes Havana, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 10c.@10¾; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand and firm at 11c.@13¼c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been unusually active at firm rates. Sales have been reported of 900,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.; also, 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¾c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 150 bbls., mainly at 94½c., for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The demand for berth room has been fairly active for Grain, with rates closing rather stronger, particularly for Liverpool. There has been a moderate call for Flour, Provision and general cargo room at about previous figures. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale. There has been a fair inquiry for vessels for the Grain trade at full quotations. Petroleum vessels were less sought after. Vessels for general cargo attracted less attention. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 270 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and ⅛d. by sail, ⅌ lb.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail at 6d.; 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam, at 7½d. for Corn, or 8d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Corn, by do., at 8d. ⅌ bushel, which was the closing figure, showing an advance of ½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 bales Hops on private terms; 100 hhds. Tallow, part by sail, at 17s. 6d.; 6,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 65,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 7d. for Wheat, in bulk, 7¼d. for Corn, and 7¾d. for Wheat, in bags; 85,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bales Hops, by do., at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 3,000 boxes Cheese and 100 pkgs. Butter, by steam, via Southampton, at 50s. ⅌ ton; also, the British steam-ship *Erin*, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 31,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8d. ⅌ standard bushel; 150 bbls. Resin, by do., at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 6,000 gallons Menhaden Oil, by do., at 30s ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, of 287 tons register, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, at 5s., with option of Belfast. For Cork and orders, an American brig of 451 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For a Continental port direct, a British bark of 791 tons register, reported with equal to 5,200 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. for Refined, and 4s. 6d. for Crude ⅌ bbl. The American ship of 635 tons register, reported in our last, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, was for Bordeaux at the quoted rate. For Elsinore and orders, a British brig of 107 tons register, with 800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bremen, a North German bark of 523 tons register, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, to Mediterranean ports, an American bark, of 476 tons register, out and home, at a round sum, taking out 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 10,000 cases do. at 22c., gold, ⅌ case. For Eastern ports, an American bark of 470 tons, an American brig of 339 tons, and another of 259 tons register, all from Philadelphia, with coal, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¾c. FLOUR in fair order demand; Superfine Winter at $4@$4 50; Double Extra do., $5@$5 40; Treble, $5 50@$6. WHEAT—Demand good at full prices for best grades; No. 2 Red Winter, in the elevator, at $1 25; sample lots No. 1 do., $1 30; Choice to Fancy White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed in bulk on the track at 50c. Choice White at 57c.; Mixed, sacked, 56c. OATS dull and drooping at 46c.@48c.; New in bulk on the track closing at 37c.@42c.; Sacked declined, closing at 50c.@51c. RYE lower at 60c.@62c. WHISKY quiet at 92c. TOBACCO quiet. HEMP dull. Bagging dull. Mess PORK closed lower at $15 12½@$15 25, and on orders at $15 50. BACON scarce but orders filled; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c. LARD quiet at 10c.@10¼c. Live HOGS firm at $3 90@$4 10. CATTLE—Large supply ranging from $2@$5 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 15.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and dull; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 38; round lots quoted at $1 35. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels at 64½c., 1,700 bushels, in car lots, at 65½c., 800 bushels do. at 66c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted, and $1 40 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York. Lumber, $3, to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS, by lake, 200,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS, by Canal, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 989,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 15.—FLOUR dull and depressed. WHEAT dull, and declined 3½c.@4c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 13¾@$1 13½, seller July; during the afternoon firmer and fairly active at $1 14¼@$1 14½, seller July. CORN in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 51¼c., cash; 51c., seller July; 47c., seller all the year; during the afternoon quiet and firmer at 50¾c.@51c., seller August; 51c. bid for July. OATS advanced; No. 2, 48¾c.@49¼c. RYE active but easier; No. 2, 60c.@61c. BARLEY, 75c.@76c., seller August and September. HIGHWINES firm at 91c. PROVISIONS very quiet. Mess PORK, $14 37½. FREIGHTS steady; Corn, to Buffalo, by lake, 4c. Live HOGS steady at $3 90@$4 70. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 322,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 20¾c.@20⅞c.; net receipts, 78 bales; gross, 79 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 955 bales. FLOUR dull and irregular; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$6 75; Extra, $5 25@$7 50; Family, $7 75@$10; Superfine Western, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull and heavy; Amber, $1 55@$1 65; Red, good to prime, $1 45@$1 55; common to fair, $1 25@$1 38; Ohio and Indiana, $1 35@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 40. White Southern CORN dull and scarce at 78c.; Yellow Southern dull and scarce at 75c.; Mixed Western dull at 70c.@72c. OATS firmer; stock scarce; New Southern, 57c.@60c.; Old Western, 58c.@59c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at 94c.@94½c.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Old Family, $5 50@$5 75; New Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; New Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull and a shade lower at 55c. RYE dull and nominal; new, 85c.@88c. BARLEY unchanged and quiet. LARD dull; sales of Summer-made steam at $9 40; Winter Kettle can be bought at $10 25. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; can be bought at 5¾c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. HOGS steady, with a moderate demand at $4 25@$4 55. CATTLE unchanged and dull; market overstocked. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 91c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 207,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 261,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat 11c.; Corn, 10c., to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT, dull and lower to sell; No. 2 Spring, nominally, $1 29. CORN in fair demand and lower; sales, 86,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c.; 25,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 60¼c. OATS—The market is bare. RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—TOBACCO closed active and strong at an advance of ¼c. for Lugs and low grades; sales, 125 hhds. COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT in good shipping demand; choice new Red and White, $1 25@$1 30; old, $1 40, from store. CORN firm; shelled, 72c. OATS firm at 70c. RYE, 95c., sacked. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; small sales of Mess Pork at $15 50. BACON—7c. for Shoulders, 8¼c.@9c. for Sides. LARD, 10c.@11c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.; Plain, 14½c. WHISKY steady at 91c.

TOLEDO, July 15.—FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash at $1 34; Amber Michigan, $1 32¼; No. 1 Amber Illinois at $1 30@$1 30½, No. 1 Red at $1 27, No. 2 do. at $1 25, Old, $1 30, No. 3 do. Old at $1 23. CORN dull and unchanged; High Mixed, 57¼c., Low Mixed, 57c. OATS dull and nominal. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—FLOUR declined 10c.@15c.; Spring Extra, $5 15@$5 35. WHEAT panicky; No. 2, $1 13¾, regular and seller July; $1 12, seller August; No. 1, $1 15. OATS scarce; No. 2, 48¼c. CORN declining; No. 2, Mixed, 51¼c. RYE—No. 1, 70c. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS weak; Wheat, to Buffalo by lake, 5c.; to Oswego, 8½c.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—FLOUR market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; Old No. 1 Red Winter at $1 35; sales, 2,000 bushels and 11 cars New at $1 28; No. 2 Red Winter New at $1 30. CORN market steady, with a moderate demand; Low Mixed at 63c. OATS dull; No. 1 at 58c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull and a shade lower at $5 50@$5 55; Refined, 24c.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling 20c.; Receipts 197 bales; Shipments, 504 bales. FLOUR unchanged and quiet; Extras $5 50@$6 50. CORN quiet and unchanged at 72c. OATS dull and unchanged at 65c.@66c. LARD nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $16@$16 50. BACON unchanged and dull; Shoulders 7¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.

ALBANY, July 15.—WHEAT lower; sales 4 cars White Wabash at $1 50. CORN scarce; sales bagged lots on the canal at 75c., and to arrive freely offered at 72c. OATS steady; sales 3 cars Toledo at 67½c. The CATTLE market has been very dull even at ¼c.@¾c. ⅌ lb. off last week's prices, and 6c. has been the top price for good butchering Steers.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—COTTON—Middling, 20¼c.@20⅜c.; net receipts, 928 bales; gross, 1,383 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 63,565 bales. CORN drooping; Mixed, 73c.; Yellow, 75c.; White, 78c.@79c. OATS quiet at 68c.@70c. BRAN, $1 05. All other articles unchanged. Bank STERLING, 124¼. SIGHT drafts on New-York, ¾ ⅌ cent. premium. GOLD, 112¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 45c. RESIN firm at $3 75 for No. 1; $3 50 for No. 2; $6 75 for Extra Pale; $8 for Pale crude. TURPENTINE firm at $3 50@$4 for Yellow Dip; $4 50 for Virgin.

GALVESTON, July 15.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 380 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,642 bales; coastwise, 886 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 18,531 bales.

DETROIT, July 15.—WHEAT—Very little doing; No. 1 White, $1 40; No. 1 Treadwell, $1 43. OATS—Demand good at full prices, 56½c. CORN quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 62 bales; exports, to the Continent, 552 bales; coastwise, 42 bales; stock, 4,180 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—COTTON quiet; no demand; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 78 bales; stock, 5,629 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 15.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; sales, 118 bales; receipts, 40 bales.

BOSTON, July 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; gross receipts, 113 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

NORFOLK, July 15.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 222 bales; exports coastwise, 610 bales; stock, 720 bales; sales 25 bales.

MOBILE, July 15.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 289 bales; stock, 8,536 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 70 bales; stock, 1,678 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91¼; ten-forties, 91⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91¼; Ten-forties, 91⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 15, 10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9d., Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.—TURPENTINE, 42s. ⅌ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE: OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 58d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
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SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. de Paladines has been appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Military Division of France. M. Thiers' reputed letter to the Pope is again officially pronounced a forgery. The *Avenir*, however, says a vague letter has been written by M. Thiers to His Holiness, intimating that France will give a diplomatic support to the Papacy, if other Powers co-operate with her. Arrests are still frequent in Paris. Two hundred were made in the Montrouge quarter alone last week. The Courts-martial for the trial of Communists will open today. On Saturday the members of the Left in the French Assembly called on President Thiers and complained of the continuance of arrests in Paris and the state of siege, and of the non-removal of the Capitol from Versailles. His reply was that the persons arrested were accused of heinous crimes; that the state of siege would be raised shortly, and that the Capitol would be removed to Paris after the October recess of the Assembly. One person only was killed by the explosion at the St. Maud Powder-works, which did not prove to have been so serious as at first reported. Archbishop Guibert, of Tours, has been appointed Archbishop of Paris. The principle of compulsory military service has been adopted in the Assembly....The Spanish Cortes has voted the budget. The murderer of Marshal Prim has been arrested. The son of Ex-Queen Isabella objects to a Montpensier Regency proposed by the monarchical party in the event of another Bourbon restoration. Additional Cabinet difficulties are rumored, involving the resignation of Señors Martos, Zorilla and Beranger, and probably a general dissolution. ....The triumphal entry of the Bavarian troops into Munich took place yesterday.

GENERAL.

The detailed account of the first attack on the force composing the expedition of Minister Low to the Corea, and the prompt and effective response by our forces, in which the Corean forts were silenced, reaches us by way of San Francisco and the last Japanese steamer at that port. It appears that this is the attack for which an apology was refused by the Corean authorities, and which Admiral Rodgers on the following day, June 11, punished by the capture and demolition of the Corean stronghold and 481 cannon, and the killing of about 250 of the barbarous murderers of the *General Sherman's* crew. It was rumored at Yokohama, when the *America* sailed, that the British Squadron had been ordered to co-operate with our navy.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton, who is accused of poisoning, was on Saturday formally indicted on two counts by the Grand Jury in Baltimore. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

The steam-ship *America*, from Japan, at San Francisco, brings the most valuable cargo ever landed in America, including raw silk and treasure, the whole valued at $2,500,000. She also brings Prince Shmitzu, aged 16, a nephew of the late Tycoon of Japan, en route to New-England to be educated. The Prince brings a retinue of sixteen persons.

Henry Howard, Third Secretary in the British diplomatic service, has been appointed agent for the British Government, to receive the claims of British subjects against the United States under the second and following articles of the Treaty of Washington. He gives notice to persons having claims of this kind to forward them forthwith, with such documentary evidence as is in their possession.

The Saratoga races, on Saturday, were excellent and exciting. The first race was for a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile, and was won by *Tubman* in 1:44. *Ortolan*, the favorite, came in second, and *Cadence* third. The second race was a selling race for a purse of $600, for all ages, one mile and a half, and was won by the favorite, *Midday*, *Nellie James* second, and *Belmont* third. At the auction, Mr. Doswell took his own horse, *Midday*, at $1,500. Time—2:40. The third race, for a purse of $800, for all ages, two miles, was won by *Eolus*, the favorite. *Hampton* came in second, and John Morrissey's horse *Defender* third. Time—3:38¾.

The second son of the late President Lincoln, Thomas, familiarly known in Mr. Lincoln's life-time as "Tad," died in Chicago on Saturday morning, of dropsy of the heart, aged eighteen years. His illness dates from a few days after his return from Europe with Mrs. Lincoln.

The trial of Alfred Steigenmeyer, for the murder of M. W. Gumbleton, in December, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, in accordance with the indictment. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Illinois Penitentiary.

The City of Boston was in a state of excitement on Saturday on account of a rumor that Gov. Hoffman, of New-York, had been assassinated.

The death of Prince Chosin, of Japan, is announced in the news brought by the *America* at San Francisco. Minister De Long has presented at the Court of the Mikado, in Yeddo, his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States. A sharp earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama May 29.

There are fears of a negro insurrection in Jamaica, and the authorities are preparing to deal severely with any attempt at an uprising.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned on Saturday, *sine die*. The Republican Senators met at Rumford Hall and passed a resolution complimentary to Senator Smith for his fearlessness, patriotism and legislative action, in which the members of the House concurred.

At a celebration at Loon Lake, near Wayland, N. Y., on Friday evening, a cannon was discharged prematurely, instantly killing Mr. Rynders, fatally wounding T. Parkhill, a prominent lawyer, and slightly injuring several ladies.

Thomas R. Bird, of Washington, who was indicted in that city for bigamy, having married in Washington in 1868, and in Alexandria in 1871, has been found guilty, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary of Virginia.

Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter has accepted the Presidency of Union College, to which he was recently elected, but will be unable to assume the position fully until the 1st of January next, the beginning of the second term of the present collegiate year.

The Latest Pretensions of the Romish Church.

Are the Catholics endeavoring to establish the supremacy of their Church over the secular authority? There can be but one answer to this question, and that is, Yes. The endeavor is one of the logical consequences of the dogmas of their religion. It is the inevitable result of their most sincere and most exalted aspirations. The head of their Church longs for this supremacy, and in theory continually asserts it. The fitness of their Bishops is tested by their adherence to this great purpose. They are involved in a conflict with nearly all the Governments of Europe directly or indirectly on this issue. Finally, they do not themselves deny it. On the contrary, the right and necessity of the supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church in secular matters is boldly asserted and stoutly maintained by some of their ablest writers.

In the August number of the *Catholic World* is an article entitled, "The Secular not Supreme." The title of the article shows sufficiently clearly what its drift is. It is a deliberate assault upon the fundamental principle of American government. It is a full denial of the authority of any popular government whatever. It is a subtle, elaborate and very able defense of the theory, that all government derives its authority from God, that the Roman hierarchy represents God directly and exclusively, and that whenever that hierarchy decides that it is expedient to assume control of any Government, it will be but claiming its own. It is moreover a deliberate announcement that the application of this theory to the United States is eminently desirable, is, indeed, imperatively necessary. "The State," says this writer, "divorced from the Church, (of course, the Roman Catholic Church,) and wholly separated from religion, is separated from morality; and the State separated from morality—that is, from the moral order, from natural justice inseparable from religion—cannot stand, and ought not to stand, for it is incapable of performing a single one of its proper functions."

"All Governments," adds the writer, aiming his blow directly at the American Constitution, "based on political atheism, or the assumption *that politics are independent of religion*, rest on no foundation, are usurpations, tyrannies, without right, and can govern, if at all, only by might or sheer force." "Hence we say that whatever hope there is for our Republic, is in the growth and predominance of the Catholic Church in the minds and hearts of the American people; and there is a well-grounded hope for it only in the prospect that she may, before it is too late, become the Church of the great majority."

These doctrines, absolutely subversive, though they are of the main idea of our Government, are not propagated solely by corrupt and ambitious men for the purpose of obtaining absolute control of our country. They are held by many sincere and pure-hearted men. They are the logical deduction from the central dogma of the Catholic belief. They are held by the same tenure as the doctrine on which these men hang their eternal happiness and the eternal happiness of all the world. But they are, on this account, so much the more dangerous. They command far deeper devotion and will be spread and applied with far more implacable zeal and energy, than they could be were they only intellectual devices for the advancement of worldly ends. They must therefore be so much the more promptly and earnestly met. Their exact nature and their consequences must be so much the more calmly and thoroughly analyzed and exposed. The American people must apply themselves to the defense of their institutions, so boldly and deliberately threatened, not as religious zealots, not as Protestants opposing the propagandism of a rival sect, but as citizens, whose right to their Government is questioned, whose inheritance of freedom is disputed. The assertion of the supremacy of the Catholic Church over the political power must be met by a more emphatic re-assertion of the great truth of the Declaration—the inherent right of the people to establish and administer their own Government. To the miserable pretension of the Papal Church to usurp exclusive rights and privileges in the United States, must be opposed the prime principle of our Constitution, that before the law no Church has a claim to political privileges.

We find our Government denounced as a usurpation, a tyranny. When we ask whose authority it usurps, we are answered the authority of the Catholic Church, which is the authority of God. But the American people do not concede—cannot concede for an instant—the possession of divine authority in any man or body of men. In government we know, and can know, only the authority of the people. If we propose to maintain that intact, we must keep it in the hands of those who recognize its origin. If we do not wish the power delegated to our representatives surrendered to the Roman hierarchy, we must trust it to those only who believe that it belongs to the people, and *not* to the Roman hierarchy. The Roman Catholics themselves are compelling us to draw the line in politics between those who are and those who are not Roman Catholics. When a Church denies that government belongs to the people, and claims it for itself, the people can only reply by refusing to trust the Government to me mber of that Church.

The Tammany Ring Alarmed.

The Democratic papers, especially those in the pay of the Tammany "Ring" as Corporation journals, are exceedingly nervous lest Republicans and others who oppose the misrule of our Municipal plunderers should make a little "political capital" out of the criminal blundering of the City authorities in connection with the late riot. It is generally held to be perfectly legitimate party tactics for one body of men to take advantage of the crimes of their adversaries, to show their unfitness to rule, and to point an argument in favor of their overthrow. It is very certain that Democrats always make the most of the mistakes of their adversaries, and that if they could be now supplied with half as formidable a weapon against Gen. Grant and the National Administration as the past week has furnished against Mayor Hall and the Tammany "Ring," they would consider the victory already achieved and their fortunes made. But there is no particular occasion just now for Republicans to exert themselves to this end. The "Ring" and its organs are supplying them with all the "political capital" they need. While one portion of them are defending the action of Mayor Hall in surrendering the public liberties to the mob, and cursing Gov. Hoffman for his interference, another portion takes up the cudgels for the Governor, declares that he did the right thing, and that it was only his sagacity and firmness in correcting Hall's blunder that saved the Democratic Party of this State from ruin. Mayor Hall of course defends Mayor Hall, and his defense, as printed in his organ, the *Leader*, amounts to nothing less than charging upon Gov. Hoffman the sole responsibility for sacrificing the lives of fifty citizens, and maiming and wounding one hundred and fifty more. If Gov. Hoffman had, like the Mayor, an organ, supported from the City Treasury, in which he could write his own apologies and puffs, he would doubtless be able to frame a still more formidable indictment against Hall than Hall prints against him. As an offset to the blood that is laid at his door, he could show that the course pursued by Hall would not only have condemned his party to eternal infamy, but that it was a craven and cowardly surrender to an ignorant mob of foreigners of those fundamental principles of American liberty and equal rights for which not fifty but fifty thousand lives had been sacrificed in this country before A. Oakey Hall was born.

The Mayor evidently thinks he has the best of the fight. He has certainly achieved what he has long sought for—the confidence and support of the Irish rabble. It was all the Tammany "Ring" could do to bring the Irish up to the support of Hall when he ran for Mayor last Fall. He has wiped out his "Know-nothingism," and now receives the unanimous applause of the Celtic population—and very little applause from any other source. Gov. Hoffman, on the other hand, is denounced in unmeasured terms by the same class; he has been twice hung in effigy in this City within the last four days, and his life would not now be safe in the hands of the men who have twice made him Mayor of the City and twice Governor of the State. All this has been accomplished by the Democracy in their own ranks, and within one short week. It is not a Republican fight, nor a Republican funeral, and Republicans have no occasion, at present, either to flourish the shillelagh or to participate in the wake. The "political capital" is being manufactured fast enough without their assistance, and they have only to fold their hands and pray that the legend of the Kilkenny cats may be happily illustrated for the good of the City and State.

Mr. Delmar to the Rescue!

Mr. Alexander Delmar is in a dreadful muddle about the new departure, as he has been before about many other things. When Mr. Delmar is muddled, he always takes to writing letters. This accounts both for the great number he has written and for their utter worthlessness. Mr. Delmar has just written and published one of these periodical transcripts of his o'erburdened brain. Like many other Democrats, Mr. Delmar approves of the new departure, except in so far as it really departs. He likes its object very much, for, having once been a modest pensioner at the public board, he cannot but appreciate the delight of having his party again appear at its head. But he thinks the new doctrine is hardly of a kind to assist its authors and advocates in reaching the elysium for which they are panting. He plainly says that the humbug is too transparent to deceive, and therefore is too much of a humbug.

In his urgency Mr. Delmar cries aloud: "Reflect for a moment! What an absurdity! A national party without an issue to stand upon which it can call its own!" This is precisely the view of the case held by the great mass of reasonable people all over the United States. They have seen through the palpable fraud which the Democracy is seeking to perpetrate, and have realized the absurdity of any such movement by the party of retrogression. Mr. Delmar says, "No one appreciates more highly than himself the advantage to the Democratic Party of being able for a time to shelve those questions concerning the organic nature of our Government, which have so long distracted and tired the country." There are probably very few Democrats who have gone through the successive castigations administered to their party by the people at the polls and on the battle-field, who do not appreciate this advantage. Having been all along on the wrong side of those questions, and having found the people doggedly committed to the other side, what could be more advantageous than to shelve the old issues? The misfortune is, as Mr. Delmar sees, that the people are not yet ready to have them shelved. They prefer to settle them forever, and to do it now, while they are distinctly understood. By and by the Democracy, if it could stow the questions away till other issues could be raised with which to confuse them, would take them down again, and proceed to act as if the people had been steadfastly on the Democratic side. The people object to this. They will keep such vital issues plainly in view until they are determined *semel pro semper*, which is Mr. Delmar's way of saying "once for all."

Mr. Delmar seems to feel the weakness of his policy of "abeyance," but cannot bring himself to accept that of surrender. "It seems to me," he says, "that the National Democracy will hardly venture upon so reckless a step as surrendering the theory of government to which the party owes its origin. If it does, then I have no fear in stating it as my conviction that it will go to pieces, and that a new party, based on the despised and rejected issues, will take its place at once." This, apparently, is the point where Mr. Delmar's weary brain broke down. He had grasped three facts: His party will be lost if it is not able to "shelve" the constitutional issues; it will be detected and foiled if it undertakes to shelve them; and another party stands ready to take the place of the old one, on the original issues, if the Democracy succeed in getting rid of their connection with them. So desperate a puzzle might addle a clearer head than Mr. Delmar's. Considering the inherent perplexities of the problem he sets himself to solve, it is but natural that he should propose a very lame solution of it. The true mission of the Democracy, according to Mr. Delmar, is to attack the financial management of the Republican Party. "Struggle no longer," he shouts to his bewildered fellow-partisans, "at the impenetrable bulwark your enemies have erected upon the popular sentimentalities of liberty of races, civil and social equality, and guarantees of eternal union, but dash at once into their camping ground in the United States Treasury." If Mr. Delmar is serious in this advice—and we have no right to suppose him capable of the most transient gleam of pleasantry—he will find this recourse as barren as any of the others. His party will discover that the Republicans have erected about the Treasury bulwarks as impenetrable as those it has thrown around the guarantees of the Constitution. They will find, too, that the "popular sentimentality" in favor of honesty and efficiency is as impregnable as those on which the Constitutional Amendments are based. And of all parties, that one is certainly the least entitled to assault the Treasury which started and still clings to the doctrine of repudiation, and which numbers among its leaders the swindlers of the Tammany Ring.

Money Prizes in Colleges.

The prizes for scholastic excellence which it is the custom to offer in our colleges and academies, no doubt operate as useful stimulants to exertion. Objection is sometimes made to them on the ground that they tend to divert the student from the true object of his studies, which is mental discipline, and lead him to waste his forces in striving for a superficial triumph. There is a degree of truth in the reproach, especially where only comparative proficiency is exacted of the pupil. Where a bright lad is required only to do better than his fellows, any one of whom perhaps he greatly surpasses in natural quickness and capacity of acquiring knowledge, the chances are that he will be content with just the exertion necessary to keep him at the head of his class, and no more. To such a student the prize is really unmeaning. The real victory has fallen to his patient, plodding comrade, whose knowledge, acquired with infinite pains and labor, is all the more permanent and conducive to habits of study in after life. This is one reason why first-honor men so rarely make a proportionate figure in the world, and why class dunces so often reach an unexpected eminence. Every college graduate knows that prizes are won as frequently by that familiar process called, in school-boy slang, "cramming," as by legitimate labor during the term, and that they are thus not so much tests of improvement or intellectual superiority as of memory or intellectual precocity.

It is said, too, that the system of rewards, in addition to being practically useless as furnishing incentives to effort, is really pernicious, by breeding jealousy and rancor, and by deterring the slower students from exertion which they find to be ineffectual, as well as by limiting the efforts of the apter. But making all due allowances for these alleged defects, the most dangerous of which may be obviated by simply requiring absolute approximation to a fixed standard of excellence, instead of a factitious superiority, prizes may be made beneficial aids to study. Human weakness is not prone to work without the promise of reward, which must be, too, particularly for the young and impatient, immediate and tangible, not abstract and remote. Studying for the sake of improvement merely is sometimes hard enough work for the mature intellect. The youthful mind finds it incomparably more distasteful and irksome. Nor is the triumph itself, either in its proud internal consciousness, or the immeasurable delights of its publication, entirely sufficient. It is the sweetest and most satisfying triumph that life has to give, and involves a more serene assurance of fame than any after victory. Nevertheless, there ought to be something to mark it and to perpetuate it—some monumental souvenir of its greatness. It may be only a printed certificate, a book, a medal, a ribbon. Youth is happily not mercenary, and honor lends value to the slightest emblem. But youth is imaginative, and craves, as we have said, some material sign of victory to give double assurance to itself and to its little world. The less intrinsic value this token has, perhaps the better, for the ambition it arouses will be the purer and more honorable.

But the practice which prevails in many of our American colleges of giving only money prizes seems neither wise nor beneficial. In many institutions sums as small as five and ten dollars are offered as rewards of intellectual pre-eminence. This seems like degrading the noble arena of letters to the level of the vulgar contests of greased pig and sack race at a country fair. If it does not actually foster cupidity, it endangers, at least, that the prize shall be made paramount to the honor it is supposed to represent. The youthful intellect, consuming its energies in a fierce and ignoble strife for dollars, is not a pleasing subject of contemplation. Besides, such a prize fails to fulfill that condition of perpetuity which should be one of its chief requisites. No father can show it to his son, about to follow his footsteps to his Alma Mater, as a spur to honorable toil. And what, perhaps, is even a greater deficiency, no mother can exhibit it to her admiring circle as proof that her boy is really the prodigy she always insisted. On the contrary, the chances are that the prize will be spent, perhaps not for the most edifying purposes, long before the loving eulogists of home have had a chance to magnify it with fond exaggeration. And if it be claimed that to the poor student the money prize may often be really an object and an aid in prosecuting studies, the answer is plain: Sums so small as are usually given can be of very little practical benefit at all, and would much better promote the welfare of the poor student if given him through the medium of a scholarship, which would conceal the hateful commercial character of the transaction. Our boys learn soon enough to shape their lives by the inglorious standard of gain. Let us not begin to teach them at that period when life should, if at any time, be guided by all frank and generous impulses.

Haussmann and Hall.

Baron Haussmann, Ex-Imperialist and reconstructor of Paris, has again come to the surface of contemporary politics. The former Prefect of the Seine reappears in the rôle of a patriot. Adopting the oily-persuasive style, he has a good word to say of everybody who is or who may possibly be in power. The Empire which he served with a perfect devotion—recalled with pleasure and remembered with profit—retains a large share of his affections. But he would have it well understood that he, Baron Haussmann, has a lively sense of the favors which, though still obscure, he earned from the eminently respectable Government of Louis Phillipe. In fact the Baron, failing in the endeavor to enumerate all the governments, actual and possible, to which he either has given or would be willing to give allegiance, takes occasion to declare that the sentiment of authority, to which his actions bear witness, has taught him respect for all superior powers of whatever stripe or complexion. Far from being the enemy of public liberty, as many have falsely alleged, he is in favor, not only of all the liberties which exist, but of all which can possibly be called into being. Let the people, "in the plenitude of their right and liberty," call into existence whatever form of government they please. He is prepared to subscribe to any, strong in the consciousness that any possible class of rulers will want more wide streets in the capital, to permit of the movements of troops and the free play of artillery. Where, asks Haussmann, with evident elation, would the troops of Versailles have been but for the great lines of boulevards which he traced through the crowded *quartiers* of the working classes? The six-story *hôtels* of ornate architecture and perfect exclusiveness, were exclaimed against as extravagant. But they were better than the irregularly built houses of the poor, from whose windows and courts the battle of the Commune could have been fought with more effect than from the conspicuous elevation of the mansions which he called into being.

So Haussmann takes up his parable, and modestly thinks that his name, though not equivalent to an entire political, administrative and financial programme, presents a telling antithesis to the destructive creed of the Internationals. Were it not that the ex-architect of the Empire writes in a perfectly grammatical style, a tolerably minute resemblance might be traced between his apology for himself and that volunteered in the columns of his own and other papers by Mayor Hall. Both profess an inability to see the legitimate consequences of their own work. Both have the outrageous impudence to take credit for their share in transactions which fix an everlasting stigma to their names. Haussmann first pampered the artisans of the capital with abundance of work artificially created, and then disgusted them with the hardness of existence in the Paris for the rich alone, which he had created. Hall told the roughs of New-York, most unequivocally, that they were masters of the City, and now tries to shift elsewhere the responsibility of their having acted upon his own assurance. The parallel in many other points, is wonderfully exact, though it fails us when we seek in Haussmann a counterpart to the meanness and cowardice of our estimable Mayor. Both are time-servers, turncoats and traitors to the public they professed to serve. But in impudence, Hall has the advantage of the Parisian, and in pretentious ignorance, coupled with petty malignity, he bears away the uncontested palm of supremacy.

MINOR TOPICS.

A correspondent informs us that the last number of the New-York *Leader* was gratuitously circulated, to a very large extent, in the Eighth Ward. As it is to be presumed that the other Wards of the City were similarly favored, it may be an interesting problem for tax-payers to figure out to what extent the public purse will be depleted to pay for the extra issue of the farrago of ribaldry and nonsense under cover of which Hall, the editor, sought to hide the contemptible figure cut by Hall, the Mayor. The author of General Order No. 57 has scarcely a lower depth of infamy left to touch, but if anything could sink him still further in the estimation of all men whose approval is worth having, his miserable attempt in the columns of the *Leader* to extract maudlin sentiment from the fate of those for whose death he is chiefly responsible, ought to be sufficient. It only requires the execrably bad taste of the stupid jokes with which the same sheet attempts to enliven the subject of the riot, to make the gratuitously distributed *Leader* a more convincing condemnation of Hall than anything which has been written against him.

Spain seems to regard Cuba much as his faithful spouse did *Micawber*. Though the latter was of small service and of infinite annoyance and expense to the worthy lady, she was resolute in this, that she "never, never would desert him." The Spanish Cortes has managed to lash itself into a fine frenzy over "the proposition, said to have emanated from United States Minister Sickles, to buy Cuba," and has resolved that Cuba shall be kept "at all hazards." Among these the hazard of being tempted to sell to the United States is very small and very remote. Mr. Sickles never made the proposition which so excited the Cortes, and if the patriots of that zealous body had kept moderately well-informed they would have known that he did not.

"In the United States, all religious denominations and forms of worship are equal before the law, which, supporting none, protects all, and never interferes with their internal affairs." This is the language of the American Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, addressing an argument to the Czar of Russia in favor of religious liberty in his Empire. In its exact and compact form it is an eloquent statement of one of the most precious features of American Government. The example of America is unquestionably the most effective element in the argument of the Alliance. It remains to be seen whether, as a people, we will continue to hold this priceless treasure at its true value.

The officers of the Irish Brigade, yesterday, sustained Mayor Hall's infamous general order, and condemned Gov. Hoffman's timely proclamation. These discerning patriots say that they fail to perceive in the published reports of the events of Wednesday evidence of any riotous combination too great for the civil power to subdue. Curiously enough, the Mayor justifies his action on precisely different grounds. He is reported to have said that Order No. 57 was a truthful confession that the public authority is unable to cope with mob force in this City. Mayor Hall claims that the riot would have been far more serious had his order not disconcerted the plans of the formidable armed combination which was to attack the Orangemen. His supporters deny the existence of any combination at all. Both may very probably be wrong; it is logically impossible that both can be right.

Prof. Porter, the President elect of Yale College, said, on Saturday evening, that one of its greatest needs was a higher standard of truthfulness and honor among its students. The Professor is right. The ease and impudence with which the average collegian will lie in order to shield himself, a comrade, or his class from the consequences of their own wantonness or neglect, are inexplicable to the uninstructed moral sense of outsiders. The practice certainly is not harmless. It is yielding to a very mean and cowardly temptation at a time when habits are being made which are not easily thrown off, and it is not to be supposed that boys who will protect their immediate interests by falsehood, in the midst of a boy community where public opinion sanctions it, will be strengthened thereby to stick to the truth in professional or mercantile life, where the standard of truthfulness may be higher, but where the temptation is stronger.

The public will cordially indorse the testimony borne by Gov. Hoffman and the Board of Commissioners to the faithful discharge of duty by the Police on the 12th July. Their conduct was the more admirable, since the appearance of Order No. 57 was eminently calculated to introduce into their ranks a vague distrust of their capacity to deal with the foes of public order. Mayor Hall did his best to demoralize the Police, as well as to exasperate the rioters. It is doubly creditable to the former that they came out of the ordeal as they did.

Protection for the Texan Frontier.

Alluding to the numerous Indian raids on the settlers on the frontier of Texas, the San Antonio *Herald* of July 4, says:

"The military commander of this department, with nearly 2,000 miles of frontier, has assigned to his command only four regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, or forty companies of infantry and twenty of cavalry. The inadequacy of this force to the demands upon it is apparent to the most casual observer. That this force is kept constantly in the field we know, but we also know that the duty of infantry is of necessity confined almost exclusively to the garrisoning of the forts, which reduces the scouting force to the two regiments of cavalry. We have a personal knowledge that Gen. Reynolds is an active and vigilant commander; that his whole soul is earnestly enlisted in the defense of this Indian frontier. That he is not properly seconded in these efforts we know, from the frequent and urgent appeals that he has made and continues to make to the authorities at Washington. In this Department the necessities of this Indian frontier require not less than three additional cavalry regiments, and if the Government cannot spare us that number of heavy or regular cavalry, let it improvise a ranger force of light cavalry as a United States force, called into service by the National Government, fed, foraged, paid, and clothed by the National Government, and commanded by the Department Commander, totally disconnected in every way and in all respects from the State Government. Such would prove a legitimate expenditure, and is absolutely requisite for the protection of Texas."

In its issue of the 6th inst., the San Antonio *Herald* publishes the following:

"The whole frontier line, from the Rio Grande north, is now and has been for some time infested with Indians, but on Monday night a raid was made on the Olmos, by what purported to be Indians, which penetrated to a point about three miles from San Antonio, and which proved very successful, gathering a large number of horses and mules. That this raid was accomplished by *simulated* Indians none can doubt, composed of whites and Mexicans unquestionably, with an intermixture, possibly, of some Kickapoo Indians, from Mexico. The post commander promptly sent out a company of cavalry, and we sincerely hope it will be enabled to take the marauders with the stolen property in possession, and visit them with condign punishment."

THE SCHOOL-SHIP.

Interesting Glimpses of Life on the Reformatory at Sea—The Boys—The Teachers—Duties and Pleasures of the Pupils.

From Our Own Correspondent.

At Sea, July 11, 1871.

We are at sea, off Cape Cod, having made a short voyage out into the blue water in the School-ship *Mercury*, of New-York, and her 300 boys. The experience has been to the writer exceedingly interesting and instructive. Here is the New-York "bummer" and newsboy suddenly transformed into a sailor, curling down under the bulwarks on a stormy night, as he used to under the printing-room stairways, knowing every rope, halyard, sheet and yard as well as he once knew the docks, and lanes, and barges, and cellars of the City, "up" to every rule and privilege in the naval code as he was in the rules of the Police and the Corporation ordinances; perfectly self-possessed, he was everywhere wide-awake, at home, full of tricks and life as a monkey, swimming like a duck in the water, or swinging from rope to rope like a gymnast, his intensely active temperament effervescing here in constant, but never exhausting work. Here he learns what he never knew before, subordination, order, and the most systematic and punctual mode of life. Early in the morning he is called up to scrub the decks; then he is piped to a good, substantial breakfast, which he takes, sailor-like, on his knees; then he and his three hundred mates are put to scour brightly the innumerable brasses of the ship. Next the drummer beats to quarters, and all the watches are put in line, and each lad is carefully "inspected." This is a solemn ceremony. The gentlemanly-looking Lieutenant, who has been in every foreign naval war of the last decade, and is a thorough martinet, (fortunately,) surveys each boy severely and seriously. If there is any one virtue which no reform or civilization can ever implant in the street-boy, it is care for his clothes. It is hard enough for the parent of the civilized youngster to preserve the clothing of his offspring decent for any reasonable time, but for these boys, and on shipboard, one can imagine the difficulty.

"Here you boy—three hundred and eighteen! What's the matter with your pants?"

"Shinned down, Sir, from the main-topsail yard, Sir!" and he displays a most airy nether garment, which will soon vanish altogether from his lower limbs. "And you—three hundred and twenty, there? Where have you been?" Three hundred and twenty has a pair of pantaloons from which the seat has departed altogether. He is set aside, and finally a ragged little Falstaffian regiment are separated, who have to be sent below to mend their own clothes or to be clad anew. The officers now inspect the whole ship, which is in man-o'-war order, from the cabin to the lowest store-closet and sail-room. Now one watch is piped to school, and another to the decks, one lad standing with the helmsman and two at the life-buoys, and the rest in their different stations. If the order is given to take in sail, every brace and sheet is manned, or *boyed*, in a moment; then, at the word, they scamper up the shrouds like monkeys, the main and mizzen-topmen vieing with each other; they are out on the yards, even to the royals, in an incredibly short time, working as for life, and seeming to hang on the giddy, swaying foot-ropes on the highest yards with their feet alone. Now the confused mass of orders goes to the different gangs on deck; the bo'swain boy whistles, the decks sound with the tramp, as they run out with the sheets; the officers shout, and there is apparently perfect chaos with real order. Not a man anywhere appears, except on the quarter-deck; it is a mass of hurrying boys, who know every rope and anticipate each order—perfect sailors, except that they will talk.

"Here, you gang of boys at the main brace, silence—*silence*, I say. One would think you were a lot of hay-makers—not sailors. Now, altogether. Here, Three hundred and ten, you boy there! Sky-larking, are you? Stand on the capstan till four bells. Off the poop, you idlers. Not there—always on the lee side! Did that boy spit on the deck? Put him abaft the mizzen-mast and let him stand there till he's tired." And so on, with endless orders and lectures and shoutings. I can well believe that these lads can beat any man-o'-war's crew in the rapidity of making or taking in sail. If I remember rightly, they have taken in all sail in four minutes and a half. At length the work is done, each sail is neatly furled to the yard, and down they slide to the decks, the mizzen topmen clapping for having won the victory. At this time, the other watch are in school—a very close disagreeable cabin in the bows, which is soon to be ventilated by larger ports. Never was there such an orderly school. The change from the active life outside pleases them. Many are eager for knowledge, but unfortunately half of them were up half of last night on their watch, and with every plunge of the bows, their arithmetic seems to surge out of their brains, and sleep to swing in. But with a jerk, they wake up and go to work again, earnest to know more.

Such handsome boys' faces as one sees at the different desks—boys that must have made mother's hearts glad within them once in hopes of the future, but who have taken the wrong turn in the current and have been swept in here. Not criminals now, though merely mischievous, roving, truant. Just like many of our own boys, but without their circumstances to help. Some their parents have put here, finding them difficult to govern; some are sent here by step-parents to get rid of them; some came of their own accord to learn navigation and a sailor's business; not a few are "gentlemen's sons." About one-half of the whole number, as I judge, belong to the class I am most interested in—the street-boys. And these, as a mass, are better looking than the same number in our lodging-houses. Their offences are generally trivial, "bumming," (sleeping out,) disorderly conduct, truancy, petty thieving and vagrancy.

It is interesting, as I talk with them, to get their views of matters in New-York, and to find how these youthful members of "the dangerous classes" regard our own operations for their welfare. Whatever they say here can be trusted, for they have no motive to misrepresent. Nearly all the street-boys in the ship have been in our lodging-houses, and they all spoke very gratefully of them. "Them's the things as keeps boys from the State's Prison, Sir," said one. "If I'd stuck to that lodge, Sir, I wouldn't ha' been took up for bummin'." They all remembered the Sunday evening meetings, and even the names of the various gentlemen who addressed them, and their instructions. All had the best idea of our Western work, and had heard of many boys who had done well in the world there. Only two were there whom the Children's Aid Society had sent West. Of these, one—a very fine little fellow—had been brought back by his father, and the other by a relative—the last one committing himself here in order to be a sailor.

There seemed to be quite a number committed from that very bad quarter near East River and Thirty-fourth-street. One boy told me of a gang of petty thieves, who had their den in one of these houses in East Thirty-fourth-street, and sallied out day and night, stealing and picking pockets.

Among the lads in the school who greatly interested me was a little fellow, not looking more than twelve years, speaking German perfectly—the handsomest and brightest boy in the ship, yet I soon discovered him to be the most mischievous and at the bottom of all the tricks on board, and generally escaping himself. He seemed to me like a child of a higher class, who, finding himself among more animal and coarser natures, used his intellect in the struggle with their brute strength, and put them to confusion continually. Never was there such an interesting and impressible audience of children. The dullest friend of boys would be roused by their animated and yet disciplined looks. It is a field beyond all others for Christian and humane influence. The teacher seemed an earnest and faithful man, and the lads do well in their studies. He has recently become a Roman Catholic, and I heard him conduct the Catholic services very and impressively. There is very great need, while the ship lies in port, of Protestant assistants to address the children of that faith; the fact that they are exclusively under Catholic influences at sea should not be overlooked.

But to the routine of the day on board. After school the lads are piped to dinner, which is a substantial meal. In the afternoon one watch goes to school, while the other is drilled in broadsword exercise, or with muskets or cannon. This is the favorite time for the street-boy, when he has a bona fide gun on his shoulder, and marches to the rub-a-dub of the drum, and is "dressed" by the drilling officer, who is as strict as he would be on active service.

From 4½, their supper time, to 8 in the afternoon, full freedom is given the boys for "skylarking." Instantly, on the signal, there are a dozen friendly set-toos in as many rings, the combatants rolling on the decks, some leap-frog, some "snap the ring," some scramble up the rigging and line the yards, all caper and tumble and roll about with an untiring vivacity and fun, which only boys can show. Singularly enough for the last year, though the whole crew went to the coast of Africa on a cruise, not a death occurred, and there was but one accident. Then the boy was "larking," and fell from the maintop-sail yard, striking the rigging and then the water. The Captain threw a grating instantly; the little fellow swam like a wharf-rat, and in a moment was on it, coolly taking off his pants and wringing them. In five minutes the boat was out, and had taken him up, and in a few days he was all right again. At the edge of evening, after man-of-war fashion, the young sailors are drilled in making and taking in sail. At 8 they are all mustered below, and the Master-at-arms, a big man, whose voice is like seven speaking-trumpets, and whom every boy likes, puts them through what sounds from above like a solemn incantation, but is really "boxing the compass." Then there is a shrill whistle, and every boy is on his knees in silent prayer, the Catholic lads crossing themselves devoutly, and then they rush above, to be divided into the two night watches. One watch, with a look of calm satisfaction, receive their hammocks and go below to hang them on the large berth-deck, and soon each one settles himself, with such an appearance of comfort, in his convenient swinging bed. The other watch, by no means so cheerful, take their "jumpers" (little overhauls) and nestle down under the bulwarks till they are called to the ropes or yards. Thus every child on board is kept busy from morning till night, and even during part of the night. No one can be lazy, yet no one has too much work, there are so many little hands. Order, cleanliness, subordination, good manners and decent language are continually enforced. Whatever swearing or foul talk there may be, is hidden, for I heard none. In one respect the school-ship surpasses any congregated reformatory on shore; the constant inspection, night and day, prevents secret vices and corrupting conversation. More esprit du corps and ambition can be aroused on board a ship than in an asylum on shore. And, next to religion, no motive is so powerful with this class as emulation or ambition. As a reformatory, I consider a group of families engaged in field-work, like the Meltrai Colony or the Hamburg *Rauhe Haus*, better than the school-ship; but as compared with a congregated asylum, like most of our reformatories, this seems to me to have its advantages. Then, it must be remembered, there is a considerable class of boys who must have adventure and follow a roving business. They will never settle down to shoe-pegging, or chair-bottoming, or farming. They are the lineal descendants of the Norse Vikings, and always want to follow the sea-bird over the waves. They are sailors from the cradle. Our navy and merchant service now need good sailors. They have few American boys in them. The British Navy finds itself compelled to depend on "school-ships for its future crews. Why may we not supply our own in the same way? In general, the best reformatory is the farmer's family, and the cheapest and best treatment for boys, vagrant but not criminal, is the emigration plan; but there seems a clear place and a need for just such an experiment as this—the "school-ship."

This certainly reflects great credit on the Commissioners of Charities, and especially on Gen. **Bowen**, whose idea it is, both in its plan and execution. The Captain, P. **Giraud**, is a gentleman and an officer of distinction, he having boarded the rebel iron-clad *Tennessee*, in the action at Mobile, during the civil war, and received the sword of the Commodore, **Buchanan**, and being engaged also in other actions. He is very thorough and at the same time kind in his discipline of the boys. The other officers are: Second Officer, Mr. **Gregory**; Third Officer, Mr. **Kelleher**; Fourth, Mr. **Gordon**; Pay-master, Mr. L. **Goeltz**; Surgeon, Dr. **Bailey**, and Teacher, Mr. **Whitney**. They are all kind and faithful officers. The ship, the *Mercury*, is an excellent one, of thirteen hundred tons, a former French packet and a fast sailer, well adapted (except in the school-cabin) for this purpose. I trust, for the credit of the country, that this school-ship may appear next Summer in the Thames, at London, to show, at the World's Convention of Reformatory Institutions, what an American marine reformatory is.

C. L. B.

Theatrical Announcements.

The changes of bill announced for to-night promise fresh entertainments at Niblo's, at the Olympic, and at Wood's. "Across the Continent" will be played at the house first named, "Schneider," with Mr. **Johnny Allen**, at the Olympic, and a new version of "Les Misérables" at the Museum.

THE CROPS.

Reports of the Condition of the Growing Crops—Figures from the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The July returns of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture show a marked increase in the acreage of corn, amounting to fully 3,000,000, of which 2,000,000 are due to the determination of the Cotton States to supply themselves with bread and meat. It is assumed that the area in corn equals 42,000,000 of acres, or more than half the total acreage of all tilled crops. The only States failing to increase their area in corn are New-York, the New-England States and the Pacific States. The percentage of increase in other States is as follows: New-Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 5; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 12; Georgia, 10; Florida, 7; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 14; Louisiana, 15; Texas, 15; Arkansas, 24; Tennessee, 7; West Virginia, 5; Kentucky, 3; Missouri, 10; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Ohio, 3; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 7; Minnesota, 11; Iowa, 15; Kansas, 50; Nebraska, 30.

The condition of Winter wheat on the 1st of July was somewhat above the average. The Spring variety presented a worse appearance than has been reported for several years at the same date. The ripening of Winter wheat has been fully a week earlier than usual, and a large proportion had been cut at the date of the returns. Never was there a better promise in early Spring, and the comparative prevalence of insects and local injuries from drouth have been the principal drawbacks. The States showing a comparatively low condition are as follows: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, and all the more Southern States, except Texas, while Kentucky presents an average of 35 per cent. deterioration, Indiana, 7 per cent., and California, 17 per cent. Among the States showing high averages are Ohio, 4 per cent. above; Michigan, 8; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 3; Kansas, 7; Nebraska, 10; Oregon, 1 per cent. The Winter wheat of Iowa and Wisconsin is in high condition, but insignificant in area. The section having the largest area of Winter wheat is the one in which its condition is highest, though a majority of the Winter wheat States report a comparatively poor condition. The only States from which favorable reports are received are Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Oregon. The percentage below an average are as follows: Missouri, 36; Illinois, 30; Indiana, 2; Ohio, 7; Michigan, 4; Wisconsin, 20; Minnesota, 30; Iowa, 18; Kansas, 15; Nebraska, 11. The chinch bug has been very destructive to Spring wheat. After allowing for the increase in acreage and the large yield of Winter wheat in good wheat districts, the loss in the Spring variety must reduce the aggregate yield somewhat below an average. The hay crop will be a comparatively small one. Potatoes promise an average yield if they escape drouth and rot in future, notwithstanding the prevalence of the Colorado bug. Continued vigilance has partially averted loss.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Extent of the Business Underestimated—Character of the Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The claims presented by each Government against the other before the United States and Mexican Commission have proved to be more numerous than was anticipated. The more important and controverted questions of facts and law are usually referred to the umpire, on a division of opinion between the Commissioners. The claims thus far adjudicated have settled some of the most difficult questions discussed by the counsels of the two Governments, and it is expected that the further progress of the Commission will be thereby expedited. One of the most important class of cases grew out of claims for depredations committed by the Republican forces of Mexico upon the property of American citizens during the recent French invasion. The Mexican Government contended that these injuries were hazards of war, for which the claimants could obtain no indemnity from Mexico. The umpire has held that while Mexico may have had the right to take or destroy the property of American citizens in Mexico during a period of war, she was bound to indemnify them therefor by payment of its value. The Mexican Government has contended also, in a series of cases, that American citizens doing business in Mexico were not entitled to claim indemnity, on the ground that they became thereby, in the sense of the law of nations, citizens of Mexico. It is understood that the umpire has disposed of that view, in favor of the American claims.

The United States presented claims growing out of the acts of the Maximilian Government against American citizens. The Commissioners, however, agreed that Mexico was not responsible for injuries inflicted by foreign Governments. The Commissioners have, it is understood, also decided that the Miramon and Zuloaga Governments in Mexico, during 1858 and 1859, were not lawful Governments of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Republic presented claims for depredations committed by Confederate troops on Mexican citizens during the recent rebellion. The Commissioners, however, dismissed all such claims, on the ground that the United States were in no way responsible for the acts of the Confederate authorities. The Commission have allowed one important claim, founded on a contract with the Mexican Republic, and it is supposed that they will allow all valid claims for military and other supplies furnished by our citizens to Mexico during the French invasion. One great question has yet to be disposed of, namely, as to the jurisdiction of claims founded on bonds issued by Mexico and held by American citizens. This question has not been passed upon by the Commissioners or the umpire.

JAPAN.

Death of Prince Chosin—A German Defaulter—Minister De Long—Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Advices from Japan, per the steam-ship *America*, state that Prince **Chosin**, of Japan, died on the 5th June ultimo. **Ozyd**, a German merchant of Yokohama, had absconded with $20,000 intrusted to him. The United States Minister, **De Long**, having received his credentials as United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, went to Yeddo June 8, where he had an audience with the Mikado. On the 29th May a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Yokohama. On the same date Sir **Harry Parks** and lady left Japan for China, en route for England.

The troops contributed by the Daimios to the Japanese Imperial Army continue to pour into Yeddo, but the jealousy between the different clans makes the position of the Government very difficult. The Japanese Senate will soon meet, Prince **Satsuma** having arrived at the capital.

WASHINGTON.

Safeguards for Travelers—The Kuklux Committee—Population of Our Cities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The adjournment of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors was noticed in these dispatches last night. Nearly all the Supervising Inspectors who made up the Board have left for their homes. Supervising Inspector-Gen. **Belknap** remains, and will to-morrow place the new rules which have been prepared before the Secretary of the Treasury for his consideration and approval.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Judge **Poland**, it is announced, will leave here for his home in Vermont this week. It had been supposed that his absence would leave the Kuklux Committee without a quorum, that a recess would be taken, but it is now understood his place will be supplied by one or other of the absent members, and that the work of investigation will go on. A large part of the testimony already taken has been printed for the use of the Committee. It would seem as though the investigation would continue for several weeks to come. Nothing of an official character has been heard from the Subcommittee which has gone South.

AMERICAN CITIES.

There are in the United States, according to the census returns, 134 cities having a population of 10,000 and upward. Of these, seven number above 250,000; seven over 100,000 and less than 250,000. There are eleven cities with from 50,000 to 100,000; seven from 40,000 to 50,000; twelve from 30,000 to 40,000; twenty-two, from 20,000 to 30,000; sixty-six, from 10,000 to 20,000. Of the 134 cities, New-York has eighteen, and the New-England States twenty-five. Boston is the fifth city on the list, and Washington is the twelfth. New-York and the New-England States together have almost one-third of the cities on the list. There are 125 cities which have a population of over 50,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

The appointment of A. T. A. **Torbert** as Consul-General to Cuba and that of **Thomas Biddle** as Minister Resident at San Salvador, are changes of their present respective official positions. Many applications continue to be made to Government officers and others for cundurango, but they have no supplies of this alleged cancer curative.

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent to President **Grant**, for his approval, an order for the consolidation of the internal revenue districts of Virginia, Alabama and other States, with a view to economy.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RIOTS.

Intelligence from Camden, S. C., is to the effect that the prosecution of the ringleaders in the recent riot at that place is to be commenced. The Governor has taken away from the militia of the same town their arms, consisting of 175 rifle muskets and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

All the business which comes to the Executive Mansion, requiring the President's personal attention, is promptly sent to him at Long Branch. Nothing is yet known here in official quarters concerning the President's action, if any, on the difference between Secretary **Boutwell** and Commissioner **Pleasonton**.

The Silver Mines in Colorado.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 15.—Several parties arrived at Rawlins, Colorado, today, from the new Seminole mines north of that place, bringing specimens of silver ore found twelve miles north-west of the gold mining district. The specimens are reported to be very rich, resembling in character the ore from the celebrated Emma mine of Utah. A stampede from the gold to the silver mines is reported.

THE LATE RIOT.

Continued from First Page.

and produced the wanton slaughter of many American citizens innocent of all crime against the laws of the City and State; and, whereas, the conduct of the officers in command of the escort, in ordering or permitting their men to fire upon an unarmed and helpless crowd, was criminal in the highest degree, and that the men who continued to massacre men, women and children indiscriminately acted in a cowardly and unsoldierlike manner, disgracing the uniform they wore and the flag under which they served; be it therefore

Resolved, That **John T. Hoffman** is morally guilty of the wanton and unprovoked massacre of a large number of our fellow-citizens, and of the wounding and maiming of many more, by his uncalled-for usurpation of the powers that properly belong to the Mayor and Municipality of New-York.

Resolved, That while Gov. **Hoffman** has justly earned for himself the unqualified condemnation of all law-abiding citizens for his instrumentality in this reckless sacrifice of human life, the thanks of the citizens of New-York are due to the Municipal authorities who counselled the prohibition of the Orange parade in the interests of the peace and good order of the City.

Resolved, That the legal prosecutors of this City be and are hereby requested to have all parties concerned in these wanton outrages arrested and punished according to law, for the unprovoked murders committed by them on 12th of July, 1871.

Signed by order of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood.

WILLIAM G. HALPIN,
STEPHEN J. MEANY,
JOHN O'MAHONY,
GEORGE CAHILL, } Committee.

LESSONS OF THE RIOT.

The Price of Freedom—Rev. Merrill Richardson on the Duties of the Hour.

In the New-England Congregationalist Church the pastor, Rev. **Merrill Richardson**, lectured on the recent events, giving as the subject of his lecture "The Cost of Freedom," but speaking directly to the lessons of the past week and the duties of the hour in relation to religious freedom. His text was as follows:

> "The chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free-born."—Acts, xxii., 28.

The events of the last week, the preacher said, gave the subject of our meditation, viz., the cost of freedom. It was not his purpose to dwell upon the scenes of riot that had shocked the moral sensibilities of the City and of the whole country, but to take occasion from this outbreak of violence to consider the great sum with which freedom is obtained and preserved. The minister of God's Word was to draw instruction from those occurrences which stir the heart of the community, and translate them into lessons of duty. This was the practice of prophets and apostles, and of Christ himself. Suddenly in a Summer atmosphere the storm might burst, but the observer knew it was caused by the murky, electrical state of the atmosphere. Storms of human passions bursting in deadly rage upon a city or nation had their causes. The outbreak might come upon some slight occasion, but the real cause of it was long working in the social elements. The earthquake's shock must take us by surprise, for we could not see the billows of fire and the accumulative, explosive gases seething in the depths beneath; but we could see, if we would, the forces at work in masses of rude and reckless men, that are as sure to explode in murderous hate, when occasion offers, as gunpowder at the touch of fire. They had always exploded when they could. History was full of examples of their destructive power. Not Paris only, but nearly every European city, expected such catastrophes, and kept armies to prevent them—not always with success. The scenes of the last week had brought to our conviction the ugly fact that our safety as a City rested, not on the freedom, not on the intelligence, not on the morality and religion of the City, but on its Police and military power. But were we not a free people? Did we not celebrate our independence but a few days before? Was not every man a citizen and a voter, sworn to maintain the equal rights of all? Let us not be deceived by words! In the name of freedom the most diabolical crimes had been committed! Both bigotry and tyranny "put on this livery of heaven!" The chief captain said he obtained Roman liberty with a great sum. Paul told him that he was free-born, and demanded the rights of the freeman. Both were proud of the possession. Men always glory in their freedom. But, like every great blessing, it had its price. And how great this has been! No sums of money had been too great, no sacrifice of life too precious, if only men might be free. Nothing had cost so dearly. What sentiment had God planted deeper in the heart than this of liberty? And what could be more reasonable than this—that all men should be free to think, free in the use of their powers, subject only to the rule of others' equal rights, and responsible only to God, who gave the powers? No wonder such rights had been called "natural and inalienable," "God-given, and not to be given up." How should another, monarch, or Pope, or any order, rank, oligarchy, hierarchy, or mob, step in and tell us, "You shall not think this or that, or do this or that." If we infringe not upon their liberties, why should they upon ours? How preposterous to say: "I shall not have my opinion because it does not agree with yours! You will persecute and kill me if I read a book you do not like, or favor a cause you condemn?" Alas! alas! hecatombs of lives have been sacrificed, rivers of blood flowed, for precisely that thing.

Nay. After paying the greatest price, even to expatriation, for their own freedom, men will deny it to others, even at the expense of losing it themselves. Freedom! It has been the golden fleece, apparently easy to reach, and so attractive in the distance, and for which expedition after expedition has been fitted out, yet when found, found guarded by furious dragons; or once possessed, torn to pieces by the very men who risked all to win it. Has not France been republican for centuries, and yet not been able to attain to a Republic? What scenes of strife in Ireland and Poland when they governed themselves. Yet how bitter their complaints of others. Yes, mankind want freedom, and will make any sacrifice to win it, and then throw it away or lose it by default. The main question now is, will we pay the price of keeping this freedom which we have or claim to have? Freedom rests upon the intelligence and virtue of people. There is no mystery in liberty more than in despotism. Both result from well-known causes, and a people worthy of it will have it and keep it. Modern freedom is broad. Our Republic admits every man to active citizenship. Not the most stupid or the most ferocious victim of foreign hierarchies and monarchies is denied a voice. If he cannot read a word or write his name, his vote counts the same because he is a man; and by voting early and often, he may, at the polls, outweigh a dozen of the ablest citizens of the City. When the founders of our institutions opened our doors to all who would come, they meant also to open the free school for the training of each generation. They had no such foolish idea as that men were born voters, or that living in this country qualified them to vote; they were to be instructed—made capable of discharging the duties of citizens. The one must go with the other or liberty becomes a farce. Just as well lead up to the polls so many apes, and tell them how to drop their pieces of paper, as so many men who know nothing of the subject in hand, or care for any responsibility. What can be done with those who are called the "dangerous classes?" First, good citizens must be active in securing the best possible good by means of the best men. Second, not only have free schools for all, but by law demand that all shall receive instruction and be taught the fundamental duties of citizenship and principles of liberty. We were glad that the Catholic clergy, last Sabbath, were so earnest in warning their followers against mob violence. But what an idea, that the peace of a great city should depend upon the chance that ignorant, unthinking men should hear or heed the voice of their priests! They will not in the Old World, and they will not here. That day is past. And if they would, then it would be in the power of such a voice to set them on as well as to restrain. Can a free State afford to trust its welfare to such a power? Permanent safety lay only in the wisest instruction of the ignorant and the constant training of each generation. Again, they must encourage the ignorant masses to industry, thrift and temperance, by furnishing them comfortable homes under rigid conditions of cleanliness and order—an expensive thing in its beginning but an economy in the end. It was idle to talk of right, duty, justice and freedom to men whose conditions of living destroyed their self-respect. Soap and water, cleanliness, tidiness, true they did not want, but an intelligent, rich community must rise up to this need. This was the conclusion after centuries of effort of the best men of Edinburgh and London. Without this reform every other was hopeless. The first thing was to put these classes in decent houses. That must be first done to give them any idea of true Republicanism. It was asked "Do you know what an Augean stable New-York is?" Yes, but New-York was a Hercules to cleanse that Augean stable. The wealth of numbers ranged from three to sixty millions each. As fast as may be, let them clean out the rookeries and build substantial, comfortable tenements and at the lowest possible rents, make and keep them attractive and comfortable. The City would save in the end money, and more than money. This had never been done in cities. True, cities had perished which did not this thing. He was no Utopian, but it was necessary to abate the sources of evil. Freedom did not diminish the need of labor and sacrifice. It imposed constant study to apply new remedies for each new danger. The duty of the Church in reference to these dangerous classes was difficult to state. Protestant churches had no direct access to the Catholic population, portions of which were among the most troublesome. Yet, as the Catholic Bishops and leading clergy had shown a desire for order, and a readiness to labor in some reforms, specially in temperance reforms, perhaps some concert of action might be devised. Denunciations and recriminations would do no good, nor were they Christian. That which is distinctly religious must be voluntary. All churches should hold this as indispensible. Protestants surely would say "there shall be perfect liberty, complete toleration in all things religious." This idea must be driven into the most stupid and the thickest heads, though he hoped not hereafter by bullets—the idea that he shall allow to others the fullest rights of conscience and religion. It should be pressed by other means, but if the work of bishops and teachers failed to bring it home to them, then it must be driven home by the bullet. He thought the Press would make this seen in a way not to be mistaken. The Press had all, with the exception of only one of the leading papers, which, perhaps, only waited for orders from the political head-quarters, come out nobly in the last week. It had given no uncertain sound. Its utterances could not be mistaken, and for a time would not be unheeded by the political leaders. Such a Press as we now had in this City was a mighty power toward the production of true unity and a permanent peace. But this did not relieve the Church of its work. Its work must go to the heart. Christianity, the foundation of our freedom, must be that freedom's reliance. What could be done by Sunday-schools, by Mission-schools, by Young Men's Christian Associations, and by the preaching of the Gospel of Christ to every class and condition, that must be done by the Church. This was the power of God to which we were indebted for our inheritance. We must carry it to the by-ways and lanes of the City and of the country. Where it is possible we must speak of this glorious liberty of the Gospel to the Romanist, at least so far as to make him think for himself. A feeling of delicacy had sprung out of our religious tolerance and desire for religious freedom of undue power. Strangely enough we sent missions to Rome, Spain, Florence, and other Catholic countries. Why was nothing of the kind done here. We had chosen liberty with all its costs and all its perils. Forward we must go, backward we cannot. There is no retreat. We must go forward. Through freedom we must be saved, or through it be lost. Let us not shrink from the responsibility. Its duties are God's appointed means of our own development and progress. If it has its dangers and hardships, it has its glories and blessings. Our gates of freedom stand open to welcome all men of every race, of every faith, and even men of no faith, but on the condition that they respect our liberty. We believe in Christian truth as the power of God. That Christianity can meet every form of falsehood and error, that the Church is God's instrument, and has been led to victory over darkness, over ignorance, slavery and immorality, but it must be applied; shut up in a book it is lifeless. It must be spread abroad by precept, by example. The Church must meet the crisis. "How should they hear without a preacher?"

Mr. **Richardson** concluded his discourse with an appropriate prayer.

Prevailing Evils—Sermon by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock.

At the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, a sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. E. W. **Hitchcock**. His subject was "Ungodly counsels; companionship with sinners, and the scorners' creed, considered in their relations to prevailing evils in our community, and the outburst of violence during the past week."

> "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful."—Psalm i., 1.

The tragic scenes of the past week, he said, give emphasis to such words at these. They also lay a special duty upon the teachers of morals and religion, today; not to rehearse, in a partizan or sectarian spirit, the heated discussions you have all read in the newspapers and heard on every street corner, and participated in at your homes and places of business and concourse, but rather to speak boldly and positively of perils to which the community in which we live are peculiarly exposed, of tolerated views which are corrupting the morals and poisoning the social life of the people, and render possible such outbursts of passion as we have just witnessed. After depicting at length some of the evils referred to, Mr. **Hitchcock** said: So is it when the practical evil-doer, fired with bigotry or hate, gives vent to such passions as we have seen displayed the past week, tramples under foot the laws of men and the laws of God, and the most sacred of civil rights, strikes maliciously at the glorious flag which guarantees personal liberty and equal rights and privileges to every citizen, without distinction of nationality or religion, color or creed, recklessly, murderously shoots down its legalized defenders, and the innocent child who walks beneath its folds, because she dares to wear the orange, the badge of her order. In each and every case the counsel of the ungodly has prevailed, and the deceiver and deceived are walking in that counsel, and placing themselves beyond the pale of the benediction pronounced upon those who "walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit, and in Christ Jesus." The text describes the truly blessed man as one who "standeth not in the way of sinners." There would have been fewer funerals, and wounded and suffering, and aching hearts, and mourning homes in the City to-day, had this counsel been heeded, and companionship with sinners avoided. No man is beyond the reach of the law of influence, or proof against the debasing power of evil associations. In conclusion he said: Inspiring as were the clear, ringing, patriotic tones of the public Press, sublime as was the uprising of the law-abiding citizens of our metropolis when the rights of individuals were invaded, and the welfare of society and the integrity of our free institutions imperiled, and emphatic and effectual as was the armed protest against sedition, and outrage, and mob-violence, and favoritism, and trickery, and imbecility and cowardice, we have been reminded, as we had not for many a day, of the tenacity of sectional feuds, and the bitterness of sectarian hate, and the desperateness of the foes of good order when once aroused and marshaled by bad and unprincipled men, and also of the frail barrier that at all times separates us from the atrocities of mob rule. And again have we been taught the necessity of educating the ignorant and bigoted multitudes, enlightening their faith, purifying their morals, directing their energies and controling their passions. And we have been taught, whether we realize it or not, the importance of electing to offices of trust good and true men, who can be relied on in an emergency; who will have the heart and the courage to rebuke lawlessness and uphold the laws, and defend promptly imperiled liberties and God-given and constitutionally guaranteed rights. Such are some of the lessons taught us, and through agencies like those the text deprecates. Therefore it is that with all my heart I exhort you and all, "Walk not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stand in the way of sinners, nor sit in the seat of the scornful;" but rather let your delight be in the law of the Lord, and on that law meditate day and night; for, remember that the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous, and that the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, while the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Plain Talk from Rev. Henry Asten Last Evening.

A stirring discourse was delivered last night at the Second-street Methodist Chapel, near Avenue C, by Rev. **Henry Asten**. The chapel was crowded, and representatives of various nationalities and religions sat side by side, hearing the history of last Wednesday's awful work reviewed by the reverend gentleman. He opened his remarks by alluding to the conduct narrated in Holy Writ of Nehemiah, by prompt decision, quelling a riot without loss of life, and he then drew a parallel between the cowardly conduct of our City rulers and of the Biblical hero he had just mentioned, who disdained to flee or make any conciliation to the rebellious faction, and who felt that the struggle was for hearth and home, and all that a man holds dear. Behold the contrast, continued the speaker. Our leaders were called upon to enforce the laws—laws which lie near the heart of every American citizen, and laws which command the admiration of the civilized world. In this plight what did they do? Why, they succumbed in a pitiful and despicable manner to the murderous threats made by the mob, who wanted to oppress and exterminate law-abiding-citizens. The spirits that ruled were too vacillating, weak, and it may be justly added, dastardly, to know how to meet the brewing storm. Empty and unctious words were addressed to the citizens, explaining the reason for forbidding the procession, and it was only under the instigation of Gov. **Randolph**, of New-Jersey, and at the last hour that the procession was permitted, and the result is now a painful fact of history. It is universally conceded that Gov. **Hoffman**, Mayor **Hall**, and the Superintendent of Police, surrendered the liberties of our City to the menaces of a mob. The Governor is every whit as responsible as the Mayor for the bloodshed which has taken place. I maintain that politicians ought not to be allowed to prostitute their office, to prostitute our noble laws, and to tolerate the menaces of murderous rioters. The pulpit is not doing its duty as a propagandist of Christianity; it does not lay these festering sores bare to public ken. At the judgment we shall all be held responsible for our share in promoting good or evil. These murderous Hibernians were among the principal men in getting our prominent politicians elected to office. Bad and corrupt as our City politics are, the riot of last week should show the absolute necessity of the abolition of party lines, and the necessity of a firm, determined hand for enforcement of law and order. The rapid blows of the Police and the firing of the military are censured on some hands; but if they had hesitated, and the City had been delivered over to the tender mercies of the mob, the deaths might have been tenfold what they were, and a part of our beautiful City might have been delivered to the flames. I lately spoke to a Roman Catholic gentleman, who said, "I know the Hibernians, and if weakness had been shown, and they had known that the guns of the military were not loaded, a perfect holocaust might have taken place." In '63 blank cartridges were fired, and you all remember the result. From what has been said as to the bungling of the authorities, it is easy to guess who is to blame for the long list of dead and wounded. In New-Jersey the Hibernians were fully as mad dened as here, but the result was different, thank God. Like Nehemiah with his little band, no life was lost. Away back in eternity there was war in heaven, but as heaven's first law is order, Satan was quickly pushed down to perdition. The Catholic mob declared their intention to murder the Orangemen, and as Protestants and Americans, we may justly compare ourselves with these Orangemen. There is no good in dodging the question. Romanism has expressed its intention of clearing out all Protestants in this land; the reason is simple—the soil is not congenial to that Church. Our primitive fathers filled their nature and intellect with the God of the Bible, and they were God's people. Romanism wants to subvert the laws of our country and tread them under foot. They made an attempt the other day with revolvers and knives. But let Catholics know, if they are planting a Church on that line, they will have a hard time of it. Men of all political stripes are now unanimous that order must and shall be preserved, in spite of our dastardly rulers. The Methodists in this land outnumber the Catholics, also the Baptists, I am glad to say. Roman Catholics don't like the Bible and common schools. Before Archbishop **Hughes** went away to his own place he wanted the Bible withdrawn from our common schools. In conclusion, as Protestants let us do our duty and be firm.

VIEWS OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Blind Obedience to Priests Inculcated—Sermon of Rev. Father Deshon.

Rev. Father **Deshon** preached at St. Paul's (R. C.) Church in reference to the riot, without, however, making particular mention of the event. Taking for his text the seventh chapter, twenty-first verse of St. Matthew: "Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves," he said that by the word prophet was meant a teacher. Christ had provided fit and competent teachers for the members of the true Church, who were the clergy, the successors of the Apostles. It was their mission to instruct men, not alone on questions of morality and religion, but also on their duties and obligations toward society and the State. The phrase was frequent in the mouths of bad men. Let the clergy attend to their own business and not meddle with politics. He contended that priests should teach men their political duties. Those men who seek to deprive the clergy of their legitimate influence are perpetually preaching of liberty, but it was liberty leading to anarchy, destruction and bloodshed. The clergy were fit to exercise the office of teachers because they are educated men, are disinterested—having no ambition, pecuniary or otherwise, to gratify—but chiefly because they are the representatives of Christ. To refuse to listen with docility to their counsels argues pride, self-sufficiency and irreligion. The false prophets are not so much the teachers of heresy who, though wolves, are not in sheep's clothing; but the unprincipled and irreligious newspapers, who, professing regard for freedom, by which they mean the license of every man to do as he pleases, strike at the roots of morality and virtue, who are mere worshipers of success, and whose creed would appear to be summed up in the words, "eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Other false teachers were the members of secret societies and demagogues, with expressions of love for the people in their mouths and the money of the people in their pockets. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, earnestly exhorted his hearers to be guided by their priests in all things pertaining to their moral, social and political welfare, and they would thus be guaranteed against error, and a blessing would attend them.

Good Advice to Irishmen—Sermon of Rev. James Haggerty.

The sermon at St. Columbus' Roman Catholic Church, on Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, close to the scene of the riot, was preached, yesterday morning, by Rev. **James Haggerty**, of Cork, Ireland, who is in this City on a charitable mission. The reverend gentleman condemned the ill-tempered zeal and passion which caused a small fraction of Irishmen, ignoring the restraints of law and religion, to precipitate the late deplorable collision. They should have been content to follow the advice of their prelate and pastors, and leave it to God to avenge any insults and injuries done to his Church. See what God had done for Catholic Ireland. But a century ago there were but 800,000 Catholics in the island, and the majority of those steeped in ignorance and poverty. Now how great is the difference, when the faithful are numbered by millions; schools and churches scattered over the land, and the people in the enjoyment of at least comparative prosperity and happiness. The reverend gentleman animadverted in severe terms upon the attacks in a morning paper on the Archbishop. Every one should admit that Archbishop **McCloskey** had done his whole duty as a Christian minister and a patriotic citizen, and done all in his power to arrest riot and bloodshed. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, advised his countrymen to bury forever the feuds and animosities of the old country, and cultivate good feeling. He hoped that at the next St. Patrick's Day procession the societies would march carrying banners of orange and green. The Catholics vastly outnumbered the Orangemen in New-York, and could easily afford to treat them magnanimously.

A Caution Against False Teachers—Sermon by Rev. Father Carney.

The Archbishop was expected to preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral at last Mass yesterday, and make some allusion to the deplorable events of Wednesday. The Archbishop, however, did not preach, and it was afterward ascertained that he was out of town.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father **Carney**, from the Gospel for the day, which, by a coincidence, happened to be from that passage in the seventh chapter of Matthew containing an admonition against false teachers and false prophets. The preacher did not directly refer to the riot and its instigators, but after the doctrinal exposition, and remarking how teachers outside the Catholic Church denying its infallibility, undertake to explain the Scriptures, as if Christ came down to whisper into the ear of each of them individually, he insisted that it was to the Catholic Church people must go to be taught the precepts and doctrines of Christ, who, when the Jews scoffed at and ridiculed him, was patient, or if he chid them, did so in gentle words. On the other hand, the false teachers of the day, make little of the precepts of humility and patience given by the Lord, and lead their followers on the broad road to destruction. He then exhorted the congregation always to listen to the advice of those who speak only for their good; and to beware of false prophets, who are but ravening wolves in sheeps' clothing, and care only to gain their own ends.

Among the list of the dead and dying prayed for were those killed and wounded at the riot. The reading of their names created a profound sensation.

IRISH MEETINGS.

Orangeism Denounced by the Father Matthew Temperance Parent Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last night, at No. 361 Broome-street, **James Burk**, President, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by an address from Col. **Bryce**, of Albany, on Temperance. After some singing by Messrs. **Burns** and **O'Sullivan**, the Chairman introduced Mr. **James O'Donnell**, who made a speech to show that the objects of Orangeism are two-fold, first, the suppression of the Catholic religion from the face of the whole earth, and the establishment of English Protestant rule. The speaker appealed to history to show that the real parent of Orangeism was **William** the Conqueror, and that **William** of Orange was only the god-father. He then went over the catalogue of penalties against Catholicism, which were procured and enforced by Orangemen against their fellow-countrymen. He brought up the burning of the Catholic Cathedral against them, and wound up with an account of the glorious future which awaits the Irish Catholic race in the future, when the memory of Orangeism will have sunk into the hell of oblivion. He said that he was endangering his head by uttering these sentiments, but such was his conviction.

The Irish Confederation.

Yesterday afternoon, a crowded meeting of the Irish Confederation was held at No. 171 Avenue A, near Eleventh-street, Capt. **Costello** presiding. Several of the members wanted to discuss the riot, but it was considered advisable to eschew the subject, as being one on which great diversity of opinion existed, and it not being likely that any harmonious result could be arrived at.

Arrangements of a preliminary nature were made for a mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute on behalf of Irish nationalists, but the day was not fixed.

Matters at Long Branch—Fisk Slowly Recovering from His Wounds.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—President **Grant** and the Collector of New-Orleans, J. M. **Casey**, attended the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. The President visits Fort Hamilton to-morrow. A severe storm of thunder and lightning passed over here this afternoon. Col. **Fisk's** injuries keep him confined to his room. His ankle is greatly swollen, compelling him to send for physicians, who pronounce his wound still dangerous. The Colonel expresses his deepest regret at not being able to attend the funeral of the dead heroes. A grand sacred concert was given at the Continental Hotel this evening. Fifteen hundred people were present.

Meeting in Indianapolis—Resolutions on the Right to Assemble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—A meeting was held here, last night, to give expression to the feeling of the citizens regarding the recent New-York riots. Between 1,000 and 2,000 persons were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the right of citizens to assemble together peaceably upon all lawful occasions, as not to be abridged or interfered with by any power; regarding the action of the New-York mob attacking a procession of peaceable citizens as a crime and an outrage against civil liberty; deprecating the conduct of Mayor **Hall** in attempting to suppress an assemblage of citizens at the dictation of ruffians, as cowardly, and unworthy of one holding a high office among the people; emphatically condemning the dastardly leaders who incited the ignorant and wicked to the perpetration of this great crime; commending the action of Govs. **Hoffman** and **Randolph**. A resolution charging the Catholic Church with the responsibility of the blood shed was voted down.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, July 16, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.89	79	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.75	76	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.60	69	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.65	66	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	83	S. W.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Cheyenne	29.29	71	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.82	71	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.83	75	....	Calm.	Threat'g
Cleveland	29.73	73	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	29.58	79	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich	29.74	64	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.79	70	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	29.87	....	....	....	....
Lake City, Fla.	29.90	88	S.	Light.	Fair.
Memphis	29.87	84	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.88	62	N.	Light.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	30.02	84	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	29.87	40	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	29.92	85	S. W.	Fresh.	Threat'g
New-London	29.62	69	S. W.	Fresh.	Threat'g
New-Orleans	30.04	81	W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	29.70	68	S.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Norfolk	29.79	78	S.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Omaha	29.80	80	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
Oswego	29.60	65	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.78	74	S.	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.97	70	W.	Light.	Threat'g
Portland, Me.	29.60	66	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.64	65	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.03	53	S. W.	....	Fog.
Savannah, Ga.	29.94	82	S.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.75	88	....	Calm.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.75	68	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Washington	29.70	81	....	Calm.	Fair.
Wilmington	29.90	81	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Burlington	29.82	56	E.	Light.	Fair.
Montreal	29.61	65	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Lynchburg	29.76	78	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.82	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.86	75	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cairo	29.82	85	S.	Light.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.71	84	N. W.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Galveston	30.07	84	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.86	84	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Saturday night from the Middle Atlantic coast to Wisconsin, and has varied somewhat in the Southern and Eastern States. The area of lowest barometer remains over New-England. The pressure has also fallen south of the Ohio. Rain and clouds have prevailed this afternoon from Lake Ontario to Illinois and the Ohio River. Severe local storms have probably prevailed in Southern New-York and Central Pennsylvania, but have been reported only from New-York City. The premonitions of these were apparent Sunday morning, but not all Saturday evening. South-westerly winds have generally prevailed on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Northerly winds have been reported north of New-York and on Lake Michigan.

Montreal, Canada, and Keokuk, Ohio, have been added to the list of cities making regular weather reports to the Signal Office in Washington, and arrangements have been made for the reports from several other stations situated upon the Northern lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather, with local rains, is probable for Monday from Louisiana to South Carolina; rising barometer, with partially cloudy and clear weather on the Lakes, and cloudy and clearing weather from Virginia to New-York and on the New-England coast. Storms merely local are not considered.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

A fire occurred in King, Canada, on Saturday, by which W. & R. **Henry's** mill and stables, together with $20,000 worth of lumber and 200 cords of hard wood, were consumed. The total loss is about $35,000. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

A fire, yesterday morning, in the basement of the clothing-store of **Nathan Keiler** & Co., St. Louis, seriously damaged the stock. **Keiler** reports the stock worth $80,000, insurance $75,000. The names of the companies are not ascertained. The loss is probably $20,000.

Extensive fires are raging in the neighborhood of Sutton, Ontario, destroying the standing crops, &c. Much anxiety is felt, owing to the prevailing March winds and the dryness of the weather.

A horse attached to a buggy containing three men ran away on the road near Comstock's Canal Bridge, in Lockport, N. Y., on Saturday, instantly killing **James Calvert**, who was thrown out and his neck broken.

A large fire broke out in Bellefonte, Penn., on Saturday night, burning nine stables, one residence, the post-office, six stores and two law offices. Loss, $40,000; partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Over fifty tons of choice Japanese works of art and manufacture have arrived at San Francisco, per steam-ship *America*, for the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco.

The residence of W. **Ingraham**, Laguna Ranche, Santa Cruz County, Cal., was burned by incendiaries, in the absence of the family, on Saturday. Loss $30,000.

Wm. **O'Neil** and Thos. **Stevens**, of Boston, were attacked by roughs on Rollins-street last night, and in the mêlée **O'Neil** was fatally stabbed.

Last night a man named **Mahony** was run over by a horse-car on Tremont-street, Boston, and fatally injured.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Do Not Let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Announcement.

Second Concert and drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts, at Irving Hall, on the evening of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. 190,000 tickets, comprising the whole number printed for sale, publicly put into the distribution against 9,850 gifts, affording a better average than one gift to twenty tickets. The gifts are all of the finest diamond jewelry, valued collectively at $860,000, and ranging from $55 to $60,000 each. Distribution by Committee appointed by ticket buyers. Tickets for sale in New-York at principal hotels, Delmonico's, Thomas' Garden, Irving Hall, &c. Commissioners' report and list of prize numbers of last drawing in the hands of all agents. Highest gift yet drawn, $400, leaving all the more valuable gifts to be drawn hereafter.
J. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Using, as well as Making and Selling, an infringement upon my BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Be not deceived by the word "improvement." There is no improvement talked up that is not a direct imitation of my work put up in as cheap a manner as possible. My Alarm has had a practical experience of ten years and never failed. Where it has one objection, any "improvement" yet presented will have ten when put into active use.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-Dressing KEEPS THE HEAD AND HAIR HEALTHY.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable toilet article in the world, restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth, neutralizes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—TENNEY.—In Andover, Mass., on Thursday, July 13, by Rev. J. Henry Thayer, CHARLES L. MITCHELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARGARET S., daughter of the late Hon. John Tenney, of Methuen, Mass.

DIED.

BEDFORD.—On Friday, July 14, at her residence, Fort Tryon, Washington Heights, M. AMELIA BEDFORD, wife of Dr. Frederic Bedford.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, July 17, at 11½ o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st.

COWAN.—On Saturday, July 13, ANN MARIA COWAN, widow of Amer Cowan.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 262 Henry-st., on Monday, July 17, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CONNOLLY.—Month's Mind.—There will be a Month's Mind, a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. J. J. CONNOLLY, in St. Joseph's Church, corner 6th-av. and Washington-place, on Tuesday, July 18, at 9 A. M.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GARDNER.—On Sunday, July 16, JOHN GARDNER, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Dutch Kills, Long Island City, on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M. Cars for Dutch Kills leave Hunter's Point ferries every half hour.

HARD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 15, GERSHOM NOBLE, Jr., only son of Gershom N. and Mary F. Hard, aged 9 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The funeral services will take place from their residence, No. 24 Stiles-st., Elizabeth, on Tuesday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot to meet the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

HAIGH.—At Mott Haven, JOSEPH LLOYD, son of Joseph L. and Eliza V. Haigh, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Funeral from the house of his parents, at Mott Haven, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 26th-st. at 2:30 P. M.

KERRIGAN.—On Sunday, July 16, 1871, ELMER, only child of James M. and Anna Louise Kerrigan, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 161 Washington-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PINKNEY.—At Westport, Conn., July 15, KATE K. PINKNEY, wife of John M. Pinkney, aged 37 years.

Relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in Westport, Tuesday, at 2½ P. M. Train from New-York leaves New-Haven Depot at 11½ A. M.; returning, leaves Westport at 6 P. M.

STEELE.—On Saturday, July 15, ANNA OSTROM, infant daughter of Henry S. and Azelia W. Steele.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 411 Madison-avenue, this (Monday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 11, LATTIE G., eldest daughter of James L. and Catherine Stewart, in the 18th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 320 East 15th-st., on Monday, July 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VIELE.—In Brooklyn, on the 14th inst., FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, infant son of Augustus H. and Mary S. Viele, aged 6 months and 6 days.

VAN SICLEN.—At Whitestone, Long Island, on July 15, of dysentery, EVELINE, daughter of George W. and Sarah J. Van Siclen, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents at Whitestone, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 10 A. M., by Flushing and North-side Railroad. Thirty-fourth-street Ferry fifteen minutes, or James-slip thirty minutes earlier.

VAN WYCK.—Suddenly, at Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, July 15, HENRY L. VAN WYCK, of New-York City, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

VANILLA BEANS.—FIVE CASES NEW CROP, assorted qualities, for sale, wholesale and retail.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,
FOR AUGUST.

Is profusely and splendidly illustrated, and contains a variety of most entertaining articles. The recent numbers of the Monthly have elicited the warmest commendations from the Public and the Press. The Editorial Departments have been especially complimented for independence and originality of thought, and vigor and terseness of language. The present number will not suffer in comparison with any of its predecessors. Our aim is to make each number better than the last.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING AT VASSAR? (Illustrated,) answers an interesting question as to an Institution which has attempted more, in the education of women, than any other in the world.

LIFE IN THE CAUCASUS is from the glowing pen of J. T. HEADLEY. The Illustrations are wonderfully graphic, alone worth the price of the number.

SOME OF THE FRENCH LEADERS is an able presentation of the men of the recent French Revolution, by the pen of our talented countrywoman, Miss MARY C. PUTNAM, M. D., who was in Paris during almost the entire struggle. We anticipate that the article will attract wider attention than anything which has yet appeared on the subject.

THE WEEPING WILLOW is a delightful article for Summer reading, by BENSON J. LOSSING.

MY VOCATION AND WHAT CAME OF IT, by Miss TRAFTON, is both a Story and an Essay.

PETER CRISP is a Comic Episode of Italian Travel, by H. T. TUCKERMAN.

There are charming Poems by ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN and CHARLOTTE F. BATES, and a Sonnet by LATHROP.

The Art features of the present number will be found unusually attractive. There are sketches by TOWNLEY, with PORTRAITS OF HENRY PETERS GRAY and J. Q. ADAMS WARD, also a valuable article by J. R. G. HASSARD, entitled AN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM, with the designs submitted by W. R. BEARD. The subject is of national interest and importance: also, notices of THE ENGLISH ART ACADEMY, &c., &c.

WILFRID CUMBERMEDE is continued, with an Illustration; and there is also a SKETCH OF GEORGE MACDONALD IN THE PULPIT.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS are specially varied and entertaining. Among the notable features are THE PIKE IN LITERATURE, POLITICAL BIGOTRY, THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, &c., &c.

HOME AND SOCIETY and THE OLD CABINET are too fresh and sparkling to be characterized. The whole concludes with a Funny Etching, by BUSH, REMINISCENCES OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, which will be best appreciated by Summer tourists.

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POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Seventeenth Assembly District will meet at head-quarters, south-west corner 7th-av. and 48th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

To promote concord, it is proposed to unite the three Republican papers in Concord, N. H.

They have put a man in jail down in Maryland just for trying to shoot his mother-in-law.

There were some smiles in a New-Hampshire church, Sunday, when the preacher alluded feelingly to the unhappy fate of Mrs. Lott.

The question who shall be the new President of Brown University is agitating the friends of that institution.

It is said RUFUS CHOATE was once applied to to defend a criminal, and declined flatly, exclaiming: "So steeped in blood and no money! He's a lost man!"

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* laments because the good-natured J. PROCTOR KNOTT is not among the great departed. It tells him he is on the wrong road, if he expects to reach the United States Senate.

Tammany tactics have been closely followed by some of the new Democratic officials in Indiana. In the first month of his authority the State printer has put into his pocket $40,330 of the people's money.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* presents the name of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of this City, for Vice-President, and the proposition meets with favor from the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle*.

Rev. Dr. DAY, of Dover, N. H., has declined the Presidency of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and Rev. DANIEL M. GRAHAM, of Boston, has been elected to the position, and has signified his willingness to accept it.

An Eastern editor is in tribulation because a jealous rival has unjustly accused him of stealing into the grave-yard where reposes the body of Ohio's dead patriot, and with hyena-like fierceness pouncing upon the moldering remains.

The merchants of St. Louis have petitioned Signal Officer MYERS that regular official observations of the rise and fall of the waters in the rivers in the Mississippi Valley be included in the daily telegraphic reports of the state of the weather, &c.

A correspondent of a Boston paper complains that a tutor, fitting a class of young men for Harvard College, invited them to his house one evening to review their lessons, and repeatedly pressed wine upon them, causing several of them to drink to gratify him and avoid the appearance of rudeness in persistently refusing.

The Dunkirk *Advertiser* places at the head of its columns the name of Ex-Senator LORENZO MORRIS, of Chatauqua, as its candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General of this State. The county and the district, it says, have never been represented on a Democratic State ticket, and it evidently thinks that in this there ought to be a new departure.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio has announced some of the mass-meetings to be held during the campaign. They are to begin on the 24th of August, and among the speakers announced are Senators Sherman and Morton, Gen. Noyes, the candidate for Governor, Gov. Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Samuel Shellabarger, J. A. Bingham, William Lawrence, J. C. Lee, Martin Welker and J. A. Ambler.

The Coroner's jury at Fort Niagara, in the inquest on the body of Sergt. WILLIAM DEMOREST, of the United States Army, who was shot by private ALBERT B. WILLIAMS, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had met his death by a shot fired from a Springfield musket by the said ALBERT B. WILLIAMS. The accused has been taken to Lockport jail to await trial.

Dr. OLIVER BRISBIN, who for upward of fifty years has practiced medicine in Saratoga County, and has been repeatedly chosen President of the County Medical Society, died last week at the age of seventy-six years. Eight years ago he moved back from Schuylerville to the old homestead, where his grandfather and father lived and died before him, the latter reaching the age of nearly one hundred years.

A Boston correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* has been looking at Gen. BUTLER in Court, and says that his aspect there is "not brilliant, but clumsy and gumpish, rather." Also this: "One source of Gen. BUTLER's success is, he knows more, and knows better how and when to use what he knows, than many others in his line. Another source is, he despises nothing and nobody till he is done with them, and can make no more use of them."

The Chief of Police in Kansas City, Mo., has received a curious letter from a young girl in Leavenworth, which reads: "There is a man in your place named JOHNNY BASCOMBE, who is in love with me, and who was driven away from our house last week by my old father, who drives away every one who comes to court me. Please, for my sake, find out JOHNNY and give him my picture, which I inclose to you, and tell him that I will stick to him, father or no father, and if you ever come up here I will come to see you and thank you. Just tell JOHNNY that his JULIA sent him the picture, and he will know it all."

The venerable Prof. THOMAS C. UPHAM, of Maine, who is a life-long, consistent friend of peace, has recently written a letter in which he expresses his great gratification at the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, and says that in his view, if this treaty is carried out in its true spirit, then peace is established between England and America forever. And such will be the results in the increase of wealth, in the progress of the arts, and in the enjoyments and happiness of life, that other nations will not be slow in following the noble example which has thus been set before them. He also notes with much pleasure that the public sentiment of this country, with great unanimity, sanctions what has been done.

A complaint is made by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the extent of the wisdom of some Democratic journals and Democratic politicians is to have their party platform come as near as possible to that of the Republican without exactly being the same. It asks all such Democratic politicians and journals: "If there is to be little or no difference in measures and policy of the two parties, why turn the country upside down merely to make a change of persons?" And it says: "We tell all such Democrats that they are going to win by no such policy. The Democracy never has conquered and never will succeed by any such timid, flat and weak policy."

In the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* we read: "The whole country calls for justice in the treatment of the New-York rioters. Public excitement has not been at such a high pitch since the close of the war. Tammany may try to ride down public opinion and to shield its pets from harm, but it will not be easy to do so. The law has been vindicated in spite of Tammany. Those who endeavored to make the mob supreme must be made to suffer the consequences. It is high time that even the 'ignorant' Democratic voters were made to understand that the public have some rights that must be respected."

WILLIAM R. HAWKINS, who is now an inmate of the National Military Asylum, has written a letter in which he says he was a shipmate with "George Osborne," (the Earl of ABERDEEN,) on a voyage from Boston to the Canary Islands in 1866. He says: "He endeared himself to the entire crew by his amiable manners, gentlemanly conduct and eager adaptability to a sailor's life. After our return to Boston, we were much together, and when I left for Maine, in November, 1866, we exchanged photographs, he remaining in Boston to perfect himself in navigation." HAWKINS has been an important witness in establishing "George Osborne's" identity.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been interviewed, and told what he thinks of political affairs. He says that the new departure is a very old departure to him; that he saw nothing in the amendments, apart from their procurement, which need distress any Democrat, the fair purport and upshot of them being merely to give equal civil rights and impartial political privileges to all men irrespective of color; that he would have an educational restriction for suffrage; that he believes GRANT will be renominated, but will be overburdened by the dead weight of the financial mismanagement of affairs; that the Democratic financial policy must be squarely in the direction of free trade and a general reduction of taxation; and that as the tug of war will be in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the candidates upon the Democratic ticket should come from those parts.

Somebody has pointed out to the editor of the Providence *Journal*, which has just moved into a new building, that there is no period at the end of the lettering on the new sign on the *Journal* office. The editor, equal as ever to the occasion, makes a point where there is no point, thus: "Of course not; the *Journal* aims to be the exponent of the interests, the business, the enterprise, the progress of Providence and of Rhode Island. Certainly there are no indications of a full stop, or any kind of a stop, to these, and we should not faithfully represent the city and the State if we indicated any stop to the *Journal*."

An Alabama man, who is making a Summer excursion, chanced, as ill luck would have it, to reach Boston the other day, and in a letter to his home newspaper tells the story of his many woes. We quote a little of his hotel experiences: "Fancy fifty cents for roast beef, with everything else in proportion. The proprietors have overlooked one opportunity for extortion, however. They should charge five cents a pinch for salt, and they might arrange a tariff of prices for the contents of the caster, with a small rental for the temporary possession of a napkin. From people who eat with a knife, something might be exacted for wear and tear of the metal. I throw out these suggestions freely, because I do not propose to thrust myself a second time in such a den of thieves. I have already had enough of Boston, except to get out of it."

As a sample of some of the exaggerated reports published in distant cities of the extent of the riotous proceedings in this City on Wednesday, we make this extract from the editorial columns of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*: "The Governor ordered out the military forces to preserve the peace and protect the procession. Fighting ensued at various points all over the City. The Police co-operated with the military, and both together were assailed with clubs, brickbats, stones, muskets and pistols, from the sidewalks, the street corners, the windows and housetops. In several cases the mob forces collected in large numbers and made death-dealing raids upon the military, who in turn fired upon them and shot them down. Blood ran in several of the streets, and dead bodies were scattered about indiscriminately. At the time we write it is reported that 150 of the rioters have been killed and numerous others were badly wounded. Among these were several women and children. The military also suffered severely. Nine of FISK's regiment were killed outright, and FISK himself had one of his legs broken. The most terrible excitement prevailed, and all the business places in the upper and central portions of the City were closed, and doors and windows bolted as securely as possible. The United States forces under Gen. McDOWELL were in the harbor ready to co-operate with the Governor, if required, in suppressing the riot and maintaining the laws of the State."

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Six Thousand Visitors at the Springs—Ortolan Defeated by Tubman—Splendid Struggle Between Eolus and Defender.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

There are now about six thousand visitors here at present, though many come and go daily. All races, religions and classes are represented in this great gathering of pleasure-seekers, and the faces one meets here at the hotels or on the race-course are a study, forming as they do a wonderful panorama, so to speak, of human nature.

A hop was given last evening at the Congress, the affair going off very successfully under the auspices of the attachés of the house. The iron bridge which connects the second story of the main house with the ball-room on the other side of Spring-street was carpeted and lighted with colored lamps for the occasion, adding a picturesque feature to the occasion. The more fashionable visitors seem to centre at the Congress, and this ball was, in respect to the number of stylish and beautiful ladies present, by far the most attractive of the season.

The races were quite interesting, though without any specially salient points, a fine race between *Tubman* and *Ortolan* for the $500 purse in the first race elicited considerable applause and was finally won by *Tubman*, after the two had run neck and neck from the half-mile post home. The last race was quite exciting, *Eolus*, *Hampton* and *Defender* passing the stand on the first mile all together, neck and neck. *Eolus*, however, got away on the second mile, winning by ten lengths, with *Hampton* second.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse of $500, for all ages, dash of a mile. There were four entries, viz.: I. W. PENNOCK's ch. c. *Cadence*, by *Censor*, out of *Rachel Dawson*; CARROLL & COAR's br. c. *Ortolan*, by *Doneraile*, out of *Canary Bird*; GEORGE H. RICE's b. c. *Tubman*, by *War Dance*, out of *Lass of Sidney*, and J. A. GRINSTEAD's chestnut filly, by *Lexington*, out of *Sally Lewis*. The fine form in which *Ortolan* appeared in his previous race necessarily made him a favorite among the connoisseurs, while the well-known speed and fine breeding of *Tubman* was a great inducement to the Western turfmen to back him strongly. The other two were considered as "outsiders," and could only win by a scratch.

The flag fell and a good start was effected after considerable delay, *Tubman* going away first and *Ortolan* second, the other two close behind. As they went round the turn *Ortolan* went to the front and led *Tubman* a length at the quarter-pole, *Grinstead* four lengths behind and *Cadence* last. Going down the back stretch *Tubman* went up and lapped *Ortolan's* quarter, passing the half-mile pole in that manner, *Grinstead* being third, four lengths behind, and *Cadence* struggling in the rear. The race was evidently between the two leaders, the others having no chance. As they went round the lower turn, *Tubman* shot up to *Ortolan's* head, and they came round to the head of the homestretch yoked. A magnificent contest ensued for victory. *Ortolan* went to the front, and for a moment looked like a winner, but *Tubman* was let go, and coming with a rush, won the race by a length, in the very fast time of 1:44. The rider of *Grinstead*, seeing that he had no chance to win, pulled up and gave *Cadence* the third place.

SECOND RACE.

This was a selling race, for all ages. Purse $600; one and a half miles; horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500, 12 pounds; for $1,000, 15 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. For this contest there were five entries, viz.: *Mohawk*, *Nellie James*, *Midday*, *Belmont* and *Rounder*. The choice of the knowing ones was *Midday*, as her previous performances indicated that she had plenty of speed, and the distance was just her measure, and the result justified their expectations, for she won in the easiest of canters.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole. When the flag fell *Midday* went off first, *Nellie James* second, *Belmont* third, *Rounder* fourth, and *Mohawk* fifth. Around the lower turn to the three-quarter pole their relative positions remained the same, *Midday* having a lead of a length at that point. As they came up the stretch, however, *Rounder* came up to the second place, *Belmont* following and taking third. As they passed the stand *Midday* was still first, half a length ahead of *Rounder*, who was the same distance in front of *Belmont*, *Nellie James* a length behind, closely followed by *Mohawk*. Going round the turn *Midday* got further away, and passed the quarter-pole two lengths ahead of *Nellie James*, who had now regained her former position of second place, *Belmont* was third, *Rounder* fourth, and *Mohawk* fifth. On the backstretch their positions remained unchanged, but on nearing the half-mile pole *Nellie James* got closer to *Midday*, she leading a length and a half at that point, *Belmont* was a length behind *Nellie*, but three lengths before *Rounder*, *Mohawk* still in the rear. *Midday* was now going under a strong pull, and notwithstanding this got two lengths away at the three-quarter pole, while *Belmont* was half a length from *Nellie*, he being ten lengths ahead of *Rounder*. *Midday* now got into an easy canter, winning the race by four lengths in 2:40, *Nellie James* second, half a dozen lengths in front of *Belmont*, *Mohawk* fourth and *Rounder* fifth, having been pulled up. After the race, the winner was offered for sale, Dr. UNDERWOOD officiating as auctioneer, but no offer being made over $1,500 she was not sold.

THIRD RACE.

The last race of the day caused the greatest amount of interest from the fact that *Defender*, a well-known stayer, was to be pitted against *Eolus*, the starting colt of Mr. DOSWELL. The race was for a purse of $800, for all ages, two miles, the four entries being *Fanny Gray*, entered by F. M. HALL; *Eolus*, entered by T. W. DOSWELL; *Defender*, entered by JOHN MORRISSEY, and *Hampton*, entered by DENNISON & CRAWFORD. *Defender* has been off for a long time, and the knowing ones kept away from him and placed their money on *Eolus*, and their judgment proved correct.

When the signal was given *Hampton* and *Eolus* went away together, with *Fanny Gray* next, and *Defender* behind. *Hampton* immediately made the running, and rushed away to the turn, and as he passed the quarter-pole he led *Eolus* two lengths, the latter being half a length of *Fanny Gray*, who was the same distance in front of *Defender*. Going down the backstretch *Eolus* was let out a link, and at the half-mile pole but a length of space was between them, *Defender* having in the meantime taken the third position from *Fanny Gray*. As they went round the lower turn *Eolus* went up and collared *Hampton*, and *Defender* followed his example. As they turned into the homestretch for the first mile, a blanket could have covered the three, while *Fanny Gray* was but a length behind. It was a most beautiful sight as they passed the stand in this position amid the cheers of the spectators. As they went round the turn again for the second time it was evident that *Eolus* would last the longest. He went to the front easily and led *Defender* half a length, the latter having taken the second place and being half a length in advance of *Hampton*, he being two lengths ahead of *Fanny Gray*. As they rushed down the backstretch they began to spread. *Eolus* reached the half-mile pole three lengths in front of *Defender*, who was three lengths away from *Hampton*, *Fanny Gray* being well pumped out, and ten lengths in the rear. On the lower turn *Eolus* had it all his own way, and passed the three-quarter pole ten lengths away from *Defender*, who was but a length in front of *Hampton*. All interest in the result was now gone, except for the second place, as *Eolus* won easily by ten lengths, *Hampton* beating *Defender* half a dozen lengths for second place, *Fanny Gray* a hundred yards away. Time—3:38¾.

STORIES OF THE SEA.

The Voyage of the City of Ragusa.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 4.

The tiny craft, the *City of Ragusa*, registered tonnage 1 ton 17 cwt., after having crossed the Atlantic in thirty-six days, and having gallantly braved the perils of the most tempestuous weather, has arrived in safety, and anchored in Queenstown harbor. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday, the 23d of May, the *City of Ragusa* left New-York harbor for Liverpool. When the shores of the Empire State had sunk from view, and open waters lay around these adventurous navigators, Capt. PRIMOREZ turned his little vessel northward, regarding that as the best course to take at this time of year, and for three days she went in excellent trim. Her speed was extraordinary, and on the third day she made 160 miles. That was her greatest speed during any one day of the voyage, but frequently for portions of days she ran seven knots an hour, the average speed during the voyage being four and a half knots an hour. Bad weather set in off the Banks of Newfoundland, and for ten days a series of gales tossed them about in a terrific sea. The gale subsiding, the captain was able to set his vessel's head to the eastward. Icebergs were frequently seen in that latitude at that time, and a sharp look-out had to be kept. The ice was avoided, and the ship continued her course. The weather remained exceedingly heavy, and there were rare periods of calm. A succession of heavy gales came on, and as it was impossible to take observations, the course was taken by dead reckoning throughout. From the beginning to the end of the passage the Captain saw the sun rise and set only once, and during the remaining days the weather was too thick to permit him to make observations. During all the trials HEYTER (the "crew") behaved in a most patient and manly spirit, never complaining, and the bravery of the two men seemed to be emulated by the extraordinary endurance of a splendid brindled-bull terrier, which bore all the suffering of the long journey with as much fortitude as his fellow-voyagers. On Thursday last the vessel sailed 120 miles. On Sunday last she was off the Fastnet, and then as PRIMOREZ and his "crew" felt themselves in comparative safety they amused themselves with catching a young shark. While following a piece of beef a noose was slipped around his tail, and he was pulled on board. His tail was hung at the bowsprit, where it is still to be observed. The speed with which the passage was accomplished is not the least extraordinary feature in the voyage, for the little vessel actually beat large ships, many of them having taken thirty-eight days from New-York to Queenstown. The little vessel was expected to leave Cork for Liverpool yesterday.

Another Dog Story from Maine.

The story of an undesirable and worthless cur that persistently clung to an unwilling citizen of Portland, Me., is thus told by the *Press* of that city:

"The other day a fine-looking gentleman, resident in Portland, was followed home from a professional visit by an ill favored, seedy-looking cur. (We don't blame the dog; such a portly, pleasant-faced master would be tempting to any dog.) He didn't know what to do with him, but treated him handsomely. Next day he went a long and circuitous route with the dog for company, left him at an out-of-the-way place, remote from home, and went to bed congratulating himself on having got rid of a nuisance. Midnight came, and so did the dog. Our friend's slumbers were disturbed, and to purchase peace he rose from his couch and admitted the cur, then went back to devise a new stratagem. After breakfast he ordered his horse, called the dog into the carriage and invited a friend to ride with him. He unburdened his grief. They started for a seaside house, and by the most circuitous route. After dinner a salt-water bath was taken. The dog was 'accidentally' locked up in the bath-house, but the cruel men were deaf to the despairing cries of Snarleyow. Our friends came home by the shortest road. The afflicted one returned joyfully to his couch. Midnight came—so did the dog. There was no mistaking his familiar voice. The dog's persistence was better than the man's patience, and he was quieted by a bed on the kitchen rug. What will he do with him?"

A Scandalous Story About Jeff. Davis.

In the Louisville *Commercial* of Saturday morning appeared a long story, of which the following is the merest outline:

"On Tuesday evening last JEFF. DAVIS left the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., in company with the wife of another man who had been boarding at the Overton House, took the 6½ train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Huntsville, Ala., and representing to the conductor that this lady was under his protection, took a berth in the sleeping-car, he taking the upper bed, she the lower. They retired early, and after traveling a short distance the Ex-President descended to the lower birth, which fact was noticed by the porter, who informed Mr. HESS, conductor of the sleeping-car. Mr. HESS told the Ex-President he had made a mistake, and requested him to get into the upper berth. Mr. MILLER, conductor of the train, was also called, and he told Mr. DAVIS that such conduct was not allowed on the road. Mr. DAVIS said he had paid for the berth, and would do as he pleased. Conductor MILLER, however, was determined, and after many threats succeeded in persuading the venerable martyr of the lost cause to crawl into the upper berth. The facts are given by good authority, and there is no doubt of the truth of the story in any particular.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The New-York real-estate market for the week ending Saturday, July 15, has been an uneventful one, no sales of any special interest having been effected, either privately or at public auction. The sales conducted at the Exchange during the week have been only two in number, both legal transactions, made by JAMES M. MILLER auctioneer, on Monday, July 10, and Wednesday, July 12, respectively, at which City property to the value of $26,100 was disposed of. These figures therefore represent the business of the week as against the sum of $67,750 denoting the value of City real estate sold during the week ending Saturday, July 8. In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 12, at the Commercial Exchange, J. COLE conducted quite an important auction, at which, by order of the Supreme Court, a large quantity of unimproved property in that City, belonging to the estate of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., was sold, the aggregate of the sale reaching $60,000. The same auctioneer also sold on the same day other Brooklyn property to the value of $6,000, therefore making the business for the week in the total for the season of the year rather an unusual one. In country realty the market has also been quiet, only one auction having been attempted, that at Flushing, Long Island, held on Tuesday, July 11, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at which some ninety lots were disposed of, at an average of about 226 per lot. This sale was, however, interfered with by a storm, and a postponement until the present week in consequence rendered necessary. Had the day been favorable there is hardly a doubt but that all the lots offered would have been sold at good prices, for, in location and attractiveness, the property is particularly desirable. In reference to the market further there is nothing to be said, for, as we have before remarked, no activity is looked for until September, when, from present appearances, a good business may be expected.

BUSINESS FOR THIS WEEK.

For the present week the usual Summer dullness will probably prevail, as but few auctions are advertised to take place. Today, at the Exchange, no business will be transacted, but tomorrow two Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, respectively under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN and N. JARVIS, Jr., referees will be made as follows, at which the City realty noted will be sold: By JOSEPH McGUIRE, auctioneer, a brownstone house and lot on the south side of Fifty-first-street, 517 feet west of Fifth-avenue—lot 21x105.5, and by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, a lot 20x50, located on the south-east corner of Church and Lispenard streets. The latter sale has been heretofore several times adjourned.

On Wednesday, July 19, JOHNSON & MILLER will continue the sale of lots at Flushing, Long Island, an auction which should not only attract attention, but should be attended with success. The property to be offered has already been fully described, and of it all is said that can be when it is stated that the lots are in all respects first-class, and among the most desirable of any anywhere in the vicinity of New-York. Sale on the ground at 1 P. M. Tickets for excursion train, maps, &c., to be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street. The above includes all the sales of importance to occur, although we notice elsewhere than in our own business columns that a legal sale of factory property will be made at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, and of property in Brooklyn on Thursday. Should anything of interest in the market occur during the week it will be duly noted.

GENERAL MATTERS.

For the first six months of the present year, ending June 30, the value of property sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-street and No. 33 Union-square, amounts to $12,133,265 19.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., A three-story brick house, 20x50x80; this property is very desirable, and must be sold to close an estate; only $15,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$6,000.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in Brooklyn; rents for $800; terms very easy. OWNER, No. 35 Wall-st.; Room No. 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LET—FURNISHED, Bridgeport, an elegant and commodious double house, carriage-house, gardener's cottage, three and a half acres fruit and garden; by rail or boat. Immediate possession. Apply or address No. 160 Fulton-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

36,000 ACRES OF TIMBERLAND in Western Virginia, for sale or exchange at one third its value. Will take part cash and City property or dry-goods. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO RENT—IN WESTchester County, adjoining West Farms.—A large frame mansion, with modern improvements; garden, stable, coach-house; fourteen acres of land; newly painted and prepared throughout; well adapted for Winter or Summer use; three miles from Harlem; a good macadamized road all the way through; to a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given at a low rent; New-Haven Railroad will run close by. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TO LET OR FOR sale at Newark, N. J.; three new houses delightfully located, five minutes from depot; twelve rooms, gas and water; rent $500 each; prices $5,500 each. INGERSOLL, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 33 Union-square, (north.)

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR, }
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON, }
JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
100 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
THE BRILLIANT OPENING SALE OF
FLUSHING LAWN
INTRODUCED THIS CREME DE LA CREME OF
VILLAGE PROPERTY
TO FULLY
1,500 ENTHUSIASTIC ATTENDANTS,
Who purchased freely and rapidly until stopped by the drenching rain, which necessitated an
ADJOURNMENT
UNTIL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ON THIS OCCASION
A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN
AND A
SPLENDID COLLATION
WILL BE PROVIDED.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND
HAS BEEN ENGAGED.
REMEMBER—Special train will leave via James Slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11½ A. M., half an hour earlier than on the first sale.
Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPAAY, }
No. 148 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
LAMAR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 184 Broadway.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand at this office.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 158 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.
Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositers as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, }
No. 11 NASSAU-ST. }
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }
FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.
Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAYS from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
July 12, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 66 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., }
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, }
No. 11 NASSAU-ST. }
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., }
BUFFALO, July 3, 1871. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
July 11, 1871. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserved fund, is payable, on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

STUYVESANT BANK, No. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER }
ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. Co., }
No. 192 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
MACON, Ga., June 23, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, }
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 120 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER C. VOORHEES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Luther C. Voorhees, who resides in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for bankrupt, No. 119 Broadway.
jy3-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BRINKERHOFF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles H. Brinkerhoff, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day July, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT REED, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Albert Reed, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Attorney, No. 54 Wall-street.
jy10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, (separate estate,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the fourth and final general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
JOHN S. BEECHER,
No. 98 Front-street, New-York, Assignee, &c.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS Appointment in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At Coxsackie in said district, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES STRANG of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy3-law3wM
WM. E. LEETE, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.
The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, }
W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.
MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES NOT REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."
DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.
Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*
Drafts on Europe Sold.
TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 23 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, }
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, }
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

1871.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six per Cent. per annum* on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871. }
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States,)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.
ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17, inst. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of July 1.
Money deposited on or before July 31, will draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from [illegible] ASSETS, $[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.........$130, gold.	Cabin.........$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..........150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, July 22, at 8½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat., July 22	Iowa..........Wed., July 19
India.........Sat., July 29	Ismailia......Wed., July 26
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2
Anglia........Sat., Aug. 12	Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 9

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining—

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...............July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...........July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............July 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES. See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, ISSUED BY THE **Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.** FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, On a completed road in profitable operation, AT 90 AND INTEREST.

ALSO,

8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE **Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,** GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

NOTICE, 25,000.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the First Mortgage Deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 20th day of July, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of Twenty-five of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from the sale of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

UNDOUBTED SECURITIES. COUNTY, TOWN, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS, Paying a very high rate of interest. FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 135 Broadway.

Branch Offices { 586 Sixth-av., New-York. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1871	4,669,125 90
Liabilities	183,162 23

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1871:

ASSETS.	
Cash, balance in bank	$339,929 08
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $4,718,000	1,829,985 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $196,930)	155,300 00
United States stocks (market value)	1,446,343 75
State and Municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	562,822 50
Bank stocks (market value)	141,100 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1871	32,015 93
Balance in hand of agents	89,462 69
Bills receivable	30,778 87
Other property, miscellaneous items	31,863 50
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	7,645 31
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	379 27
Total	$4,669,125 90

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 11th July, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1871.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, FREE FROM TAX, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

A GOOD SECURITY.

THE CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, $1,000 each, 9½ years to run, principal and coupons payable in New-York, secured by deed of trust to J. Young Scammon, Potter Palmer, and Benjamin F. Haddock, of Chicago, being first lien on Company's land in Cook (Chicago) County—5,000 acres at $60—the land, without improvements, being worth four times the amount. But a limited number of the bonds remain for sale at 95 by

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, No. 120 BROADWAY,

Where circulars, with full particulars, may be obtained.

TO LOAN.

$10,000, on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in this City. Apply at No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNINcumbered City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply. E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TRAVELING CREDITS,

AVAILABLE FOR DRAFTS ON Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, OR Messrs. DREXEL HARJES & CO., Paris, AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER. ISSUED BY

Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODMAN Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BEAUTY, STYLE, SYMMEtry, perfect elegance, together with speed and every quality requisite for a gentleman's carriage or road wagon. Can be seen, tried and purchased at Mansion House stables, Long Branch. ANDERSON.

CARRIAGES.—PRICES DOWN.—IMmense stock every style seasonable carriage now in use, new and second-hand. Several slightly shopworn at $100, each less than usual prices, at Carriage Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

$125.—TEAM HORSES, FIT FOR farm or canal; separate if desired; four and eight years; 15½ hands; must sell this day. No. 246 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG BAY HORSE; FIT for cart or truck; warranted sound and kind, in single or double harness. Apply at No. 715 East 12th-st., between Avenues C. and D.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS coupe horse. Inquire at mill, corner 1st-av. and 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARriage and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 148 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 82 West 33d-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUED REDUCTIONS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

Beg to inform the public that they will continue to reduce their prices in this VERY POPULAR DEPARTMENT, in order to work off their present stock and make room for their extensive purchases for the Fall trade, and on MONDAY, July 17, will offer the following:

LINEN SHIRTS.—Fit guaranteed; from $2 25 to $2 75 each.

BATHING SUITS.—Choice assortment of Bathing Suits, in the most approved and popular styles, from $5 to $10.

JEAN DRAWERS.—Best quality; reduced to 90c. per pair.

LINEN DRAWERS.—Finest quality; reduced to $1 50 per pair.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERSHIRTS.—Superior Gauze Undershirts from 90c. and upward.

TIES AND SCARFS.—The largest and best stock in the City, at prices greatly reduced.

VESTS.—White Linen Vests from $2 50 to $4.

COATS AND DUSTERS.—White and Striped Linen Coats from $3 25 to $4 50; Alpaca Coats from $4 to $5; Dusters and Road Coats from $3 to $4.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK,

Will continue to offer the balance of their MEDIUM AND RICH (this season's productions) SUMMER DRESS GOODS, TO CLOSE THE SEASON, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CHINE BAREGES, WOOL FILLINGS, AT 12½ CENTS.
BLACK-GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, 20 CENTS, (formerly 50c.)
FRENCH JACONETS, 15 CENTS, (formerly 35c.)
FRENCH JACONETS, 20 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly 40c.)
FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 CENTS, (usual price 50c.)
Fine assortment of PLAIN AND STRIPED SILK GRENADINES, GAZE CHAMBRALS, CREPE DE PARIS, ARMURE GRENADINES, GAUZE SERGES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SILK AND WOOL SERGES, CREPE DE CHINES, JAPANESE FOULARDS, MOHAIRS AND WASH POPLINS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS AT HALF-PRICE

N. B.—This store will be closed on SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M. DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see the the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,

Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The most Elegant Entertainment in the City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
LADY ORCHESTRA! LADY VIOLINISTS!
LADY CORNET PLAYERS! LADY HARPISTS!
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND!
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
And all the Favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the new Sensational Drama of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTION.
First appearance of the talented young artist,
Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
in a popular dramatization of Victor Hugo's Legend of
LES MISERABLES.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.

RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WAIT ON A lady, and be useful in sewing, &c., or will take a place as nurse and governess to growing children, by a very experienced and most responsible young woman; is very genteel, well educated and of most patient disposition; now leaving a minister's family, by whom she is highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting; good seamstress and dress-maker; operate on machines; excellent waitress or chamber-maid; very respectable; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable young woman; an excellent laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine muslins done in the best manner; country or City; good City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two efficient and trustworthy servants; one as good cook, or cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; fully understand their business; are civil and obliging, and well-recommended. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; thorough cook; meats, game, fish, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastrys, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESSES' SITUATION by a highly recommended, competent young woman; thorough waitress; will take chamber-work and waiting; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; excellent character; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; has four years' good City reference. Call for two days at No. 229 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; ladies', gentlemen's and family washing by the month or dozen, or would go out day's work; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL RECENTLY from England, a situation as child's nurse; is kind and fond of children; unexceptionable references as to ability; country preferred. Inquire at No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, to take in washing and ironing at her house, from 75 to 50 cents per day, or will take by the hour; the very best of reference. Call or address ANNE CARRICK, No. 439 West 39th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class Cook; can bone and lard and do all kinds of family cooking; no objection to country; has good city references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also the care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country; best City reference. Call at 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; clean, cool waiting-rooms.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., will be found a number of excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity in private families, hotels and Summer-houses, City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will not wash; City references given. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A German woman; country or City; she is a very good cook in all it branches; good baker; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

PERSONS WISHING EMPLOYMENT can be accommodated at GREENE'S Employment Office, No. 50 West 30th-st. Cooks, laundresses and general house-maids wanted to fill situations.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT sober, industrious, middle-aged Dane, a situation as coachman or gardener; has been twelve years in this country, and has had long experience, (fifteen years,) and thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; can do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; good reference. Call on or address C. SCHULTZ, Libby Hotel, No. 54 Warren-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, willing young man, as useful man on a gentleman's or farmer's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, mowing, milking, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; best of reference given. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to make himself useful if required, by a first class single man of long experience in City and country; can furnish good City and country references. Call or address J. M. K., No. 513 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, who is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a hotel, restaurant or private family, by a respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man as coachman, plain gardener and general useful man; wife to do any branch of housework. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation on a gentleman's place, or farm, where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHINESE boy, (speaking English,) to make himself generally useful about the house, in city or country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH coachman, and his wife as first-class cook; best references. Call at No. 204 West 30th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARried man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—IN A private family, consisting of four children and one adult; must be thoroughly competent, and bring first-class references. Address G. M., Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS every lodge of Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circular and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN LAD, about 16 years old, as assistant entry clerk; must write well and figure correctly. Address, with references, D., Post-office Box No. 880.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A DECIDED HIT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING,
ELFIE;
OR, THE CHERRY-TREE INN.

The play will be presented with NEW MUSIC NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, and NEW COSTUMES. In the third act a COUNTRY DANCE. The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. H. STODDART, CHARLES FISHER, TEESDALE, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
AN ANGEL,
and
THE SAVAGE
AND
THE MAIDEN
EVERY EVENING.
MONDAY, July 17, benefit of Mr. JAS. ROBERTS.
WEDNESDAY, July 19, Treasurer's benefit; and closing performance of the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Engagement for a brief period of the popular comedian and Dutch character actor,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
Who will appear in his great specialty entitled
SCHNEIDER;
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
The greatest of McClosky's sensational dramas.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled Orchestra.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING,
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..............$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st., at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 16th.....7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 16th.....6:30 P. M.	Sunday, 16th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:00 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th.. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th.. 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th...4:30 P. M.
Thursday, 20th.. 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st.......5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st.....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 3 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY BUSIness heretofore conducted by the late ABNER L. ELY, at No. 22 Pine-st., will be continued at the same place by his successor, HORACE S. ELY, who will continue the oversight and care of such real estate as was in the care of the late Abner L. Ely, until such time as the owners severally shall have had an opportunity to direct concerning the same.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

MR. JAMES J. GOODWIN IS AUTHORized to sign our firm name per procuration from this date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 W est 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

THE COREAN AFFAIR.

Detailed Account of the Treacherous Attack of the Coreans on Our Launches.

Prompt Reply—The Forts Silenced—An Apology Refused—Speedy and Effective Punishment of the Barbarians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The following is a special account of the Corean fight, received by the steam-ship *America* at Shanghai, having been brought thither by the *Palos*, which left the Corea on June 3 to get stores and bring up some eight-inch guns from the *Ashuelot*:

THE SURVEY.

The fleet arrived at Jerome Gulf May 20, and reported ten days' surveying of the channels between the various islands, finally coming to anchor at a point designated in the French charts Isle Boisee, for three days. A surveying party, away during that time, met some natives, who sent off a communication asking where we were from, and hoping we were well. On Monday of this week a number of Coreans of the third and fifth rank came aboard the *Colorado*, where they were received by Gov. LOW's interpreters. They were shown about the *Colorado*, and distinctly told that we meant to send a surveying party up the river, and that our mission was peaceful, and that we should not attack or molest them in any way unless they first assaulted us. They expressed themselves non-committal, and were glad to know our mission was peaceful, and, as I believed, were satisfied. On Thursday the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, with four steam launches, two from the *Colorado*, the others from the *Alaska* and *Benecia*, left about 10½ A. M., to go up to and pass Kanghoa, an island at the mouth of the River Salee, and survey. The party from the *Monocacy*, under Capt. McCREA, numbered 170, and that from the *Palos*, under Commander ROCKWELL, fifty. The launches were manned by eleven men each. Capt. HOMER C. BLAKE was on the *Palos*. Accompanying the expedition were Mr. COWLE, Private Secretary to Minister LOW, on the *Palos*; Messrs. R. J. McCASLIN, and ED. H. JULSBURG. Paymaster SPAULDING, of the *Palos*, was with Lieut. TOTTEN, and Capt. BOSWELL and Mr. SLASSEN, of the *Colorado*, were with Lieut. MEAD. The boat parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The *Benecia* launch carried a twenty-five pounder in the bow. The others were provided with twelve-pounders, all having a good supply of shell, canister and shrapnel. Availing themselves of the flood-tide, the launches went ahead, abreast, up the Kanghoa River, sounding as they proceeded, the *Palos* and *Monocacy* following at a convenient distance. The boats, which were unmolested for some time, prosecuted their work regularly on the river, which is here quite a mile in width. The day was bright and pleasant, and all went well till they approached the narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from the *Colorado*. Here a great turnout, of white-coated Coreans was noticed on a bluff of the left bank, with flags flying and presenting quite a martial array. A nearer view indicated their numbers to be about 2,000 men, clothed in the costume of the country, which is a white coat, not unlike the present European overcoat; white *pajamas*, tied at the ankle, with white socks and light Summer shoes such as are worn by the Chinese.

There were two red stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently armed with upward of sixty-nine eighteen-pounders, and guarding the narrow passage or bend of the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the too, and was not noticed at all during the engagement, except by a shell or two, sent to find if anybody was stirring therein. But the main fort, built upon a bank, rising nearly a hundred feet from the water's edge, was evidently the stand-point of the Coreans, and from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners. The launches kept steadily at their business without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The *Benecia* launch meanwhile dropped astern, owing to her lead-line fouling her screw, so that when the surveying party came opposite the fort she was nearly two miles off. Mr. COWLE took a good observation of the Coreans, and counted more than thirty-six guns in position; besides there were seen countless numbers of gingalls, carried by two men each. These last, with the bannered men, helped to swell the array which formed upon the side and top of the hill behind the stone wall. The turning-point of the river was now almost reached, and when at a distance of about 150 yards from the shore, a stream of fire was poured from the large fort, followed in a few moments by a discharge of guns from the fort on the right bank. The launches at once turned their bows on the main fort, and their guns quickly replied, while the *Palos* and *Monocacy* coming up on a five-knot tide, rattled away over the heads of the flotilla with their eight-inch rifled guns. Lieutenant Commodore ROCKWELL, with the *Palos*, made splendid practice with the bow guns, while Capt. McCREA, who followed in the *Monocacy*, gave the enemy a full benefit of his broadside battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks which formed a reef above the bend of the river. Notwithstanding this accident, which displaced an iron plate and caused a leak, the *Monocacy* kept up a steady and well-directed fire until the forts silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze, and the thick smoke from the shore and the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, there was noticed red sand, with mortar from the walls, flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works; and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing the Coreans were driven back, helter-skelter, over the hills. Admiral RODGERS had said before the surveying party set out, "Do not fire until you are fired upon; but if you are fired upon, don't be the first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, so that after Capt. BLAKE had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gun-boats and launches were ordered to move round the bend of the river and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the *Alaska's* launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer, when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulders. Another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with the hot, close firing on the part of the Coreans such small damage should result, but it is believed that this fortunate issue for the boats was owing to the larger guns on the fort being elevated too much. The gun-boats and launches were all more or less struck by balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately none were badly hit. After the boats had rounded the point, the Coreans again returned to their guns, and in time to open fire upon the launch of the *Benecia*, which, as before stated, was delayed and left behind. Master SCHRODER, in charge of the launch, did not hesitate to force a passage against all odds and join his companions, and as soon as the fire from the boat was delivered, coolly returned the fire and pushed on up the river. At slack water the boats were headed down the stream again, but before they started on their return to the squadron, a few shells were judiciously thrown over the hill into the fort. This procedure settled affairs for that day. The Coreans finding their forts of no use, even though the Yankees were round the corner and out of sight, concluded to evacuate. They were seen marching out of their works in single file, and making a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being concluded, the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation.

[The attack here described is apparently that alluded to by Admiral RODGERS as the "treacherous attack on the 10th," in the following dispatch to the Navy Department, which was printed in the TIMES June 29. The chief adviser of the King, it would seem, brought the reply to the demand for apology, which was substantially that the Coreans refused to hold any intercourse with foreign nations, and that the crew of the *General Shannon* had been executed under the laws of the land for piracy and murder committed after the wreck. Admiral RODGERS' redress of the outrage on the 11th is thus described:]

COREA, June 23, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

The Coreans, not apologizing for their treacherous attack on the 10th, we landed on Kanghoa, took and destroyed the lower fort and the munitions. On the 11th we took another fort, and then stormed and captured the stronghold. Five posts have been taken. The troops which defended them are reported as numbering 11,000. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the citadel. The ordnance was destroyed; 481 pieces, (principally small brass pieces,) very many small arms and fifty flags taken. We counted 243 dead Coreans around the citadel. We had three killed. They were the gallant Lieut McKEE, who was first inside the citadel, killed with bullet and spear; marine DENNIS HANNAHAN, and landsman SETH ALLEN. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well. (Signed,) JOHN RODGERS,
Commodore United States Navy.

The British Fleet to Co-Operate with the Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—When the *America* left Yokohama it was rumored that the British fleet had been ordered to rendezvous at Chefoo, to co-operate, it is supposed, with the American squadron in the Corea.

TOLERATION IN RUSSIA.

Appeal of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance to the Emperor Alexander—Religious Freedom Asked for Protestants in the Baltic Provinces and on the Borders of Turkey.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch from Stuttgart announces the reception of a deputation from the American Evangelical Alliance by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, today. The address from the Alliance to the Czar was presented and favorably received. The address, which was prepared in advance, and for which we are indebted to one of the members of the deputation, is as follows:

To His Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of All the Russias:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, and delegates of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which is an organization composed of Protestant Christians of different denominations and countries, beg leave most respectfully to explain the circumstances which have prompted this appeal to your Imperial Majesty. By increased facilities of intercommunication, the unity of the human family becomes more and more a practical reality. National acts of justice and philanthropy exert a direct influence beyond the boundaries of the countries in which they originate. The benevolent decrees of your Imperial Majesty in reference to the serfs command the admiration of all the friends of humanity in our own land and throughout the world, and had a favorable effect upon our own Government in bringing about, shortly afterward, the emancipation of four millions of slaves.

Confidence in the well-known benevolence of your Imperial Majesty emboldens us to express the profound sympathy felt by multitudes in our own country with a large number of your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Baltic provinces, whose condition is so graphically described in the report made to your Imperial Majesty by Count BOBRINSKI in April, 1864, and who, by existing laws, are prevented from openly returning to the faith of their Lutheran ancestors. As Americans, we venture to refer to the results of our own national experience as illustrating the effects of religious liberty on the welfare of individuals and the stability of government. By religious liberty we do not intend freedom from all authority, much less that all opinions are equally good, but simply the right of every individual to believe and worship according to his own free conscience, responsible only to the authority of God, as revealed in his Holy Word. In the United States all religious denominations and forms of worship are equal before the law, which, supporting none, protects all, and never interferes with their internal affairs. The Orthodox Greek Church, though with us the smallest as to numbers, enjoys, in every respect, the same liberty as the largest denomination. It may build churches, propagate its opinions and extend its influence as freely in the United States as in the Empire of Russia. This religious freedom we have found not only a relief to the State from agitations and cares, but the surest pledge of social order and national unity, by promoting mutual respect and charity among the different denominations, and by imparting a sense of security to all in the common enjoyment of their most sacred rights. In view of these considerations, we respectfully unite our request with that of our brethren in Europe in behalf of your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Baltic provinces, that they may be permitted to worship God and to educate their children according to the faith of their fathers, and free preference of their own consciences. Still further, in behalf of American missionaries, distinguished by intelligence, piety, and scholarship, who have labored long and successfully among Armenians, Nestorians, and other Christians, under Mohammedan rule, in Turkey, and on the borders of the Russian Dominions, we beg leave to ask that your Imperial Majesty's Christian Government may be induced to grant, within the limits of its jurisdiction, among all subjects not belonging to the Orthodox Creek Church, liberty of worship and religious instruction, including circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

In support of the memorial, which we now earnestly and respectfully present, we appeal to the genius of Christianity, which, being spiritual in its nature, requires moral influence and motives, to the sacred rights of conscience, which demand an outward expression in freedom of public worship; to the spirit of modern civilization, which favors religious liberty and seems to anticipate its universal prevalence, and to the precepts of Jesus Christ, whose kingdom is not of this world, and who is "the Head over all things to the Church." In the sincere hope that your Imperial Majesty may have the high satisfaction of adding another to those great acts of benevolence which have inspired the gratitude of mankind, and devoutly invoking upon your Imperial Majesty and upon all Russia the blessing of Almighty God, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, we subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, your Imperial Majesty's obedient servants,

William Adams, John Crosby Brown, William E. Dodge, Charles P. McIlvaine, Norman White, Nathan Bishop, Salmon P. Chase, Peter Parker, Matthew Simpson.

PHILIP SCHAFF, Secretary.

A Singular Story—A Woman Asserts that She has been a Captive Among the Indians for Forty Years.

On Friday morning a woman named MARTHA YALLERY, arrived in Detroit, from the East, en route to St. Joseph, Mo., having come by sea from California, and by direction of the Director of the Poor she was sent to the County House at Wayne, until her friends can be communicated with. She tells an extraordinary story, to which the Detroit *Tribune* alludes as follows:

She states that, together with her father and mother, she was captured by a body of Comanche Indians, on the Plains, in June, 1828, and that subsequently her parents purchased their liberty, and are at present residing in St. Joseph, Mo. From this time up to June, 1870, she remained a captive in the hands of the savages, and was subjected to excrutiating tortures and indignities. Upon arriving at a mature age, DAVID WARD, an Irishman, who was also a captive, married her, first, however, being compelled to "run the gauntlet" in order to claim her as his wife. Three children were the result of this union.

WARD, for some offense, was burned at a stake, and afterward a young Indian "ran the gauntlet" for her, and she was married to him. He, too, perished by the hands of his fellow savages, not, however, until six children had been born. After his death various indignities were proposed and rejected, and her nine children were killed in her presence, and she was compelled to eat of their flesh and dance in their blood. Still refusing to accede to the propositions of her captors, she was consigned to death, and preparations were made to burn her at a stake on the 14th of June, 1870.

On the night of the 13th, however, she says she effected her escape, and after traveling thirteen days she found white friends, who cared for and assisted her in securing her liberty. During her journey she lived principally upon herbs, and was compelled to remain three days in a hollow log to prevent a recapture. While occupying this place of safety, her pursuers held a consultation in the neighborhood and decided to give up the chase. She overheard all that was said, and at nightfall she quitted the log and locality and continued on her journey.

The above is the substance of the woman's story as told to the Director of the Poor. She related most incidents connected with her captivity, many of which are of a revolting character. Her appearance indicates that she has lived with Indians, and of the truth of her statements we leave our readers to judge.

KUKLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Its Organization, Constitution, and Objects—The Work in One County of South Carolina—Men Whipped, Murdered, and Maltreated.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 10, 1871.

Energetic and decisive measures are being taken for the suppression of the society known as the Kuklux. The telegraph has acquainted you with the details of the wholesale arrests and seizures in Rutherford, Cleveland, and other counties of North Carolina. In this State the authorities have been no less prompt, and United States Marshal JOHNSON, of Charleston, through his deputies and the United States Commissioners here and elsewhere, have taken steps for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of every man known as a member, and who can be identified as such. There are now in the jail at this place five prisoners arrested by the United States Deputy Marshals, protected by cavalrymen, against whom the testimony is most direct and positive, who have been seen riding in masked costume, and recognized by negroes while being subjected to the inhuman lash.

It will be extremely difficult to convict any of these men, for the reason that an attempt will be made to spirit away the witnesses or to pack the juries. By the oaths of their societies its members are prohibited from revealing its secrets under a penalty of death. With a stern Judge the men now in jail here can, and will, doubtless, be convicted, and receive their just deserts. The stringent statute of Congress at its last session for the protection of the loyal whites and blacks is hardly stringent enough. Martial law would be a godsend to this region.

There is no positive evidence to prove that the Kuklux was originally organized as a vast system of murder and political intimidation and proscription. Primarily it was no doubt intended as an offset to the Union League, but now it has developed into a brotherhood of crime—a nucleus of revolution and an appalling danger to the community.

Its work in Spartanburg County and the rest of the State appears to have begun last Fall, immediately preceding the October election. Negroes and white Republicans were taken from their homes in the dead of night, whipped, and then told that, if they voted the Radical ticket at the approaching election, they would be killed or driven from the country. Of course this had the effect of deterring many from voting at all or from casting their ballots according to the dictates of conscience and their perceptions of right and duty; others, I rejoice to say, there were, whom no threats could intimidate, and who manfully asserted the prerogative of their citizenship without any fear of the consequences. As the result in this one county alone has been terrible, I will here specify only the individual and isolated cases which have come under my notice. The first case I shall take up is that of Dr. WINSMITH, an old citizen, one of the largest land-holders in the county, and one of its most prominent men. He represented it in the Legislature for nearly twenty years prior to the war, but last Fall announced his intention of acting in future with the Republican party, and did so. The consequence was that ever since he has been proscribed, and that in March last thirty disguised men visited his house and shot him in seven places. None of the wounds were fatal, and he lives today.

The next is that of SAMUEL F. T. POINIER, United States Commissioner here, a man of the best character, and an acquisition to any community. He has been repeatedly threatened, and ordered to leave.

The next is that of Gen. B. F. BATES, a native of South Carolina, a man of respectability and wealth, who has identified himself with the Republican Party. He had been threatened repeatedly, and about two weeks ago was visited by a band of Kuklux mounted, masked, and armed. He fired upon them and killed one. Since that time he has not been molested, but—such is the chivalry that germinates in this region—his daughter, on Sunday last, while attending church, was grossly insulted by a party of armed young men. This occurred inside the church doors.

The following men, white and black, who have been whipped or otherwise maltreated I have met personally, and had these statements from their own lips. Most of the cases are not a month old:

JONAH BLACKWELL, white, whipped.
WILLIAM BRIGHT, white, whipped.
JAMES HENLY, white, whipped.
ELI HOOD, white, whipped.
S. F. WHITE, white, whipped.
A. H. FOSTER, white, whipped.
S. FOSTER, white, whipped.
J. HUSKINS, negro, whipped.
HARRIET HERNANDEZ, negro, whipped.
MATTHEW LANCASTER, negro, whipped.
Dr. HASKINS, negro, whipped.
HAMPTON PARKER, negro, whipped.
J. MILLER, negro, whipped.
SAMUEL GAFFNEY, negro, whipped.
LUCY McMILLEN, negro, house burned and compelled to leave.
WILLIAM SMITH, negro, whipped.
JOHN GENOBLES, white, whipped.
WM. M. CHAMPION, white, whipped and subjected to a revolting outrage; his crime Republicanism and teaching Sunday-school, at which he taught negroes, adult and youth, the alphabet.
MARGARET BLACKWELL, white, maltreated.
CLEM BOWDEN, negro, whipped.
JACKSON SURRATT, negro, whipped.
JANE SURRATT, negro, whipped.
ISAM McCREARY, negro, whipped.

So much for these. As I have stated, they are but isolated cases. The whippings in the county have reached fully 500, and the murders were nearly a dozen. One of the latter was an old negro man named FOWLER, who was shot through the head, and before life was extinct his body was deliberately set on fire. This may seem too terrible for belief, but it is nevertheless true, and was told me by his wife, an old woman of eighty, whose narrative of the deed was pathetic enough to have moved a heart of adamant, but whose tears and prayers were insufficient to arrest the hellish passions of the best specimens of this high-toned civilization.

ANOTHER RESULT.

But this is not all. Before me I have a file of the *Carolina Spartan*, a rabidly Democratic attempt at journalism, published at Spartansburg. It is a weekly, and the file before me extends from Thursday, Jan. 6, to Thursday, July 6, 1871—just six months. In the issue of, the first date appears the following remarkable document:

MR. EDITOR: Your publication of the following will greatly oblige us. We wish to inform the public that we intend forever to renounce our allegiance to the Radical Party. We have been deceived by designing demagogues, and have joined the Union League in good faith; but we have seen the error of our ways, and intend to sever our connection forever with the party. We intend to mount the Democratic ship, which intelligence directs; and if ever we cast another vote it will be "*pro bono publico.*"

Very respectfully,
HARRY BAGLEY, (colored.)
LINES SURRATT, (colored.)
JACK SURRATT, (colored.)
BILL FERNANDEZ, (colored.)
CHAS. FERNANDEZ, (colored.)

This is what is called, in this section, "denouncing" the Radical Party. In the issue for January 19 appears the following:

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, having several years' experience as members of the Republican Party, becoming convinced that the policy of that party is not promotive of the public welfare, avail ourselves of this opportunity to announce publicly our withdrawal from all affiliation with said party.

TENCH BLACKWELL,
M. L. MARTIN.

Both of the above are white men, and cowardly ones, too, with less courage than many a negro now dead, because he preferred his freedom to act as a citizen to a life of falsehood and deceit. Between Feb. 9 and July 6 the following men renounced Republicanism through the columns of the *Spartan* at the dictation of the Kuklux:

Marcus Kirby, white.
Jos. E. Mathis, white.
Wm. P. Mathis, white.
Sam'l Garrison, negro.
Tony Lipscomb, negro.
Thos. Lipscomb, negro.
S. F. White, white.
J. C. White, white.
G. W. Garner, white.
Albert Ginnings, negro.
John Mathis, negro.
W. C. Gossett, white.
A. C. Fitzgerald, white.
Orange Mack, negro.
Ransom Lewis, negro.
Dennis Williams, negro.
Coleman Wafford, negro.
Aaron Wallace, negro.
Jack Moore, negro.
John Fant, negro.
Riley Floyd, negro.
Wm. Nash, negro.
Andy West, negro.
Samuel Darrah, negro.
Baily Forrest, negro.
David Hill, negro.
John T. Coleman, white.
W. A. Coleman, white.
James Henly, white.
Ephraim Hardy, white.
Matthew Hardy, white.
Abner Foster, white.
E. H. Bates, white.

Here are just forty men who have been compelled by threats and Kuklux notices to renounce thus publicly, to save their lives, their political principles, but yet there is peace and security in the South, according to the Northern Democracy. Almost every Kuklux outrage in this State has occurred in a Democratic county. Spartanburg is heavily Democratic.

Exploration of New-Guinea.

The Australian correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* notes that the eyes of the colonists have again been reopened to the importance of the above island as a field for enterprise and settlement. The arrival a few months ago, in Sydney, of a bark from Papua, with a cargo of pearl shell, which brought over £10,000, directed renewed attention to the island. A statement that a Russian force had left to take possession of the island caused at the time a good deal of speculation; but this has been explained by a statement of Dr. FERDINAND VON MUELLER, and the following paragraph, which has lately appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*: "Intelligence has been received from England by last mail which confirms the announcement made by Dr. MUELLER, of Melbourne, that the Russian Government was about to dispatch a scientific expedition to Papua, or New-Guinea. The steam corvette *Witias*, now on her passage from Russia, conveys the expedition in charge of Herr N. VON MIKLUCHO-MACLAY. They are to spend seven or eight years in the Pacific, the first two being devoted to the complete examination and survey of New-Guinea, a work which was only partially carried out by the Netherlands Scientific Commission in 1858, whose labors were confined to the south-west and northern districts, leaving the interior *terra incognita*. The recent rich discoveries of pearl shell on the coast, and the reported existence of gold there, are likely to induce some adventurous spirits to avail themselves of the protection afforded by the presence of the Russian expedition to test the resources of the second largest island in the world."

THE CHENEY DIFFICULTY.

Bishop Whitehouse's Proposed Episcopal Visitation to Christ Church, Chicago—Ten Wardens Sustain Mr. Cheney.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—This morning, after the close of the services at Christ's Church, a letter from Bishop WHITEHOUSE, addressed to the wardens of that church, was read, announcing his intention to hold the Episcopal visitation at Christ Church on Sunday, Aug. 13, and as the church is now without a rector, instructing the wardens to give notice to the parishioners of the Bishop's intended visit, and his intention to administer the rite of confirmation and celebrate holy communion; also asking the wardens to have those seeking confirmation properly prepared by some minister of the Church in good standing, and expressing willingness to name a suitable person to perform that service. The reply of the wardens, which was also read, states that the Bishop's note was received late Saturday night, and this is not the first time they have had occasion to regret that communications intended to be official have been transmitted at such hours as, if acted on at once, would preclude that deliberation which all such communications are entitled to. Also, that Rev. EDWARD CHARLES CHENEY is rector of the parish, and still in the exercise of his ministrations; that the Bishop's note gives proof of his knowledge of this fact; that as Rev. E. C. CHENEY is rector of this parish, so is he minister of the Church in good standing, and the wardens are not aware of any lawful ground upon which his standing can be impugned. In the proper preparation of candidates for confirmation, the rector needs no assistance from any other minister of the Church. The reply closes as follows:

We would gladly see you among us on the twelfth Sunday after Trinity, to administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation. Your notice to that effect was not addressed to our rector, nor did circumstances exist under which it would have been proper for us to receive and impart such notice, to say nothing of the fact that it was received late Saturday night by one of us, and in the absence of others, and as public notice has not been given, the day assigned cannot be canonically appropriated to that purpose, and, moreover, it would be an inconvenient election. Whatever arrangement may be made for a visitation at another time, the wardens will take pleasure in affording their rector such assistance in making preparations for it as their offices may require.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

An Earthquake Felt—Mercantile and Shipping News.

SIDNEY, June 9—Mid-night—via San Francisco, July 16.—HALL's direct line to San Francisco gets £1,250 monthly subsidy from the Colony, commencing the first of July.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in the Southern district yesterday. The Colonial Insurance Companies lose $200,000 by the wreck of the *Queen of the Thames*. Market quotations are unaltered.

The fiscal policy of the Victoria Government is severely criticised by Parliament. An amendment was proposed which the Government will consider a motion of want of confidence.

A contract will be signed, giving the Colony of South Australia the sole right to connect with the Java cable, when Parliament meets.

The report that the *World* was attacked on the coast of America, and had the Captain and boat's crew massacred, is false. She arrived in port on June 4, without meeting with any such mishap. She encountered a heavy gale May 7, in latitude 50°, south, longitude 85° 46′, east, during which the second steward and ship's boy were killed.

THE REFORMED CHURCH CENTENNIAL.

Services in the Collegiate Church—Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Porter, Taylor, Ormiston and Ganse.

The centennial anniversary meeting of the Reformed Church was held last evening at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. After the usual devotional exercises, Dr. PORTER stated that the General Synod in Albany had determined to celebrate this as the centennial year of the Reformed Church. The object is to edify, spiritually, the body of the Lord Jesus by nursing hopes, and then to bring in money, to the extent of $1,000,000, for the extension of missionary enterprises. It is proposed to count in this $1,000,000 all debts of churches paid during the year, and all contributions made toward the extinguishment of the debts of churches. The gospel was brought to this island 250 years ago by the members of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. In 1664 the Dutch rule ceased and the English succeeded. Then it was no easy undertaking to prosecute the labors of the Church. One hundred years ago the Synod was established. In 1667 there was a Scotchman brought over, and a great hubbub was made because a Scotchman was brought here to speak to English. But changes were wrought in that century, and we are now about to take a new departure. The Reform Church now numbers about 14,000,000, and has a historical career. There never was a schism in it, and the Church is in the clearest sense perfect and cannot be divided by schisms. It seemed to the speaker that during the past week there had been a revival of civil and religious liberty, and we were unworthy the name of Americans if we did not profit by the events of the last few days.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, President of the General Synod, next addressed the meeting. He said that the union of 1771 made an end of bitter controversy and gave the Church rest from her long and dreary troubles. With this she obtained the right of educating and ordaining her own ministers, and was independent of the mother country. We raise our song of jubilee over our blooming century-plant, and rejoice in the future. The centenary fund is but a means to an end. The objects to be secured are the extension of our Church history and to found a true representation of this denomination as a Christian body. We propose to establish missions, and extend the doctrines of the Reformed Church wherever Christianity is known. The speaker related the story of the martyrdom of two disciples of the faith three hundred and four years ago, and stated that, immediately after this, the Reformed Church of the Netherlands was firmly established. A Church that dates back over three centuries must have a life worth preserving; ours is the motto of WILLIAM of Orange' "I will battle for the right," and let us do so earnestly and fearlessly. Let us make the centennial a household-word, and let private munificence attend our earnestness in this work.

Rev. Mr. GANSE, a member of the Committee, made a rapid résumé of the history of the Church reformation, and urged that, on this occasion, the work of extending the influence of the Church should be carried on successfully.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. ROGERS, when with the concluding religious exercises the meeting adjourned.

A United States Marshal Murdered in Tennessee.

Some time ago an account was given of the swindling of a man in Tennessee named DAVID BEATIE, out of a large amount of back pay and bounty granted by a special act of Congress. The swindle was on such a large scale that Deputy United States Marshal JOHN WOODS was instructed to investigate the matter and bring the guilty party to justice. The fatal result to himself is thus given by the Knoxville *Chronicle* of Friday last:

"We learn from a gentleman just from Fentress County, that something over a week ago, Mr. WOODS, in pursuance of his instructions, arrested the Sheriff of the County, a man named STROHMIER, and another fellow, for complicity in the grab game. The arrest was made in a saloon at Jimtown, and before leaving the Sheriff became displeased at the language of the Marshal, and said: 'If I was armed you would not dare to talk so to me.' 'You shan't have that excuse,' said the Marshal; 'I'll arm you,' and presented a pistol holding the handle toward him. Before the Sheriff could take hold of it, however, several of the bystanders, friends of the prisoners, fired on Marshal WOODS, several balls taking effect and killing him instantly. Our informant stated that the Sheriff had left that part of the country, and had not been seen since, nor was it known where he had gone."

Effects of the Thunder-Storm Yesterday.

While the severe gale of yesterday afternoon was at its worst, the fire-bell tower near Third-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets, was blown down and completely demolished, causing a loss of $6,000. It fell in part upon HOWLETT's livery-stable, No. 167 East Fifty-first-street, which was greatly damaged, and upon the stable of ALBERT HINCH, in rear of the store at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue, which was entirely destroyed, and four horses, two of which belonged to Mr. HINCH and two to Mr. CLARK, were severely injured. ALBERT GURTER, the bell-ringer, who was in the tower when the storm came up, felt it swaying, and ran from it barely in time to save his life.

The destroyed tower was built in the Spring of 1862, was 130 feet high, 35 feet in diameter at the base and 15 feet at the top. It had the main timbers sunk in 15 feet of solid masonry, and was supposed to be unusually strong. The great bell, weighing 5,700 pounds, crushed through the roof of HOWLETT's livery-stable and lodged upon the second floor. This stable is supposed to be damaged, with its contents, about $10,000, as there were several carriages destroyed by the bell and the timbers. The house of Engine Company No. 10, which was immediately under the tower, was also greatly injured. Serious as was the disaster, it might have been terrible, as had the tower fallen in a slightly different direction, it would have crushed a large tenement-house and destroyed many lives.

About the same moment a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. DE ST. ORME, of No. 22 East Tenth-street, and their daughter, passing No. 59 Fifth-avenue, was struck by a falling tree, blown down by the gale, and all of the occupants slightly injured. The carriage, which belongs to a livery-stable keeper in East Tenth-street, was damaged to the amount of $500. There were many trees blown down in different parts of the City.

During the progress of the storm yesterday, while vast crowds were collected on Madison square, to witness the progress of the military funeral procession, an incident occurred that was extremely ludicrous, notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion. The wind, rain and hail had driven numbers to seek the shelter of three large trees at the south-east end of the square, when a sudden blast uprooted the trees, and compelled those they had sheltered to beat a hasty retreat. The areas of the adjacent houses and platforms of a long line of blockaded cars were at once besieged, and the scene of scuffling to gain protection from the pitiless rain was beyond description. Umbrellas were mercilessly reversed, hats carried far beyond the reach of their owners, while the drenched spectators fled hither and thither scarcely knowing where to flee. Several were slightly injured, but none seriously in the flight.

Bible Society Work in New-Jersey.

The work of the Bible Society, which has become thoroughly organized, and is conducted in this State through twenty-one County and various lesser Associations, is well sustained. No similar enterprise among us evokes a like degree of popular interest. In many sections the anniversary meetings, which bring together crowds of people and retain them throughout the entire day, present the aspect of a "county fair." Among the local societies of which honorable mention is made, an interesting feature of the work, are those of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges; of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, of the young men of the City of New-Brunswick, and of the High School at Lawrenceville, all long-established and spirited associations. During the year the circulation reached 14,273 volumes. Included in this was a supply of 1,303 destitute families, out of [illegible] that were visited; 346 mission and Sunday-schools; the supply of [illegible] volumes to the boarding-houses at Long Branch and large numbers to public institutions, charitable, benevolent and reformatory. The old policy of one Bible for a family is quite outgrown, the aim now being to have one copy, at least a New Testament, in the possession of each person willing to receive it. The entire net receipts from all sources in the State have been $35,904 80, a very considerable advance on any previous year. While this amount was augmented by two legacies, one of them large, it is also true that the revenues from collections and donations show an encouraging increase.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of JAMES A. OATES, the manager of the Oates Comic Opera and Burlesque Troupe, took place from St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place. The church was densely crowded, and a large number of the theatrical fraternity were present, as was also a large deputation from the New-York Lodge No. 330 F. and A. M., accompanied by their Master, JOHN GIFFIN. There was also present over a hundred members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

Patrolman KEEGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning found a man lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 144 Mulberry-street, bleeding profusely from a severe scalp-wound. He was taken to the Station-house in Spring-street, where it was found that he was ANTHONY CROWLEY, a native of Ireland, twenty-five years of age, who lives at No. 104 Mott-street, but nothing was learned of the manner in which the injury was received. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. FRANK H. LATHROP, of No. 35 East Twenty-second street, was walking down Broadway, but a few blocks from his residence, when he was suddenly assaulted by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and chain worth $500. He pursued the parties, and succeeded in arresting JOSEPH HOGAN, with the property in his possession. HOGAN was committed for trial by Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The regulation which was issued some time ago, and which has recently become law, requiring drug clerks to pass an examination before they are permitted to dispense drugs, is unfavorably received by the majority of the old-established druggists. It is the general opinion that it would be well to comply with the rule in future; but that all should be obliged to pass an examination now, including those who have been in the business for a score of years or more, is thought a hard regulation.

Now that the season of picnics and excursions is in full swing, householders who lock up their houses should take care to secure all their valuables, or the pleasure of the day may be marred on their return, by the absence of these articles. The excursions are generally advertised, and thieves as well as the general public are made acquainted with the hour and day. A good opportunity is given for robbery, such as the thieves availed themselves of in several instances last week.

An affray occurred about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in Baxter-street, near Park, during which STEPHEN JONES, a native of Ireland, nineteen years of age, who lives at No. 59 Park-street, stabbed JEREMIAH McCARTHY, another native of Ireland, twenty years of age, who lives at No. 65 Mott-street, in the right arm, above the elbow, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Both were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where the wound of McCARTHY was dressed. JONES was committed for trial.

The chimneys of the fat-melters, the gas and the chemical works in the avenues and streets bordering the North and East Rivers, send forth clouds of smoke both day and night. These obnoxious fumes are inhaled by the inhabitants of these vicinities, and to what extent they endanger their lives it is difficult to determine. It is certain that this impure air must aid to swell the weekly mortality list.

Owing to the uncertainty when the widening of Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, will be executed, the owner of the ground on the south-east corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street has had erected there eight one-story buildings, which will be used for business purposes. The stores are plumb with the old building line.

The Union-square Park, which is generally the resort of nursemaids, perambulators, newsboys and a few invalids, has been quite deserted the last few days. Some of the seats have been removed, the turf has been taken up, the flowers uprooted, and the place which a few days ago was a little Eden has been almost destroyed by workmen, in order to make some so-called improvements.

The congregation of the First Baptist Church were thrown into a considerable state of excitement yesterday morning in consequence of a dog, which was supposed to be mad, rushing into the church. After it had run about the aisle and pews for some time, it was put out by one of the Deacons, who, in doing so, was bitten by the animal.

On Saturday afternoon, JACOB WALLING, of No. 119 East Eighth-street, drew $1,400 from the Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank. On leaving the premises, ABRAHAM and HEYMAN GREENTHAL, two notorious characters, jostled him, and immediately afterward he missed his money. They were arrested and held to answer by Judge LEDWITH.

CYRILLE DION has issued a notice in which he challenges any one in the world to play him a game of three-ball or French carom billiards, the amount of stake to be not less than $500 a side. It is universally hoped, in billiard circles, that an international contest will be the result of this challenge.

The German Ladies' Hospital Association will give a picnic and summernight's festival at the Lion Park today, in which the New-York Turnverein, after the laying of the corner stone of the new Town Hall, in Fourth-street, this afternoon will participate. In the evening the park will be brilliantly illuminated.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of JOHN GOLDIE, the celebrated athlete, who died last Friday, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, from consumption, took place from his late residence, No. 61 Second-street. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by Rev. J. BALMAN, of the Seventh-street Methodist Church.

The Spanish benevolent society, La Nacional, had its third annual picnic at Bellevue Garden on Saturday, which, in spite of the shower in the afternoon, was a pleasant affair and was attended by some of the élite of the Spanish element in this City.

JOHN ELMER, aged seventy years, a clerk, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, with attempting to sell three saws which had been stolen from the store of HARRISON BROOKE, No. 946 Third-avenue. Justice BIXBY committed him to answer.

FRANK McDONALD, a lad, was committed by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a small sum of money from the money drawer in the store of FRED SUMBART, No. 1,499 Broadway.

Superintendent McGREGOR has had a notice conspicuously posted on No. 87 West Fifteenth-street, informing "John Doe," the owner of the property, that he must provide a fire-escape there.

Subscriptions for fifty-one shares, at $100 each, for a fund to build a new German theatre, were received during the past week. The subscriptions thus far amount to 782 shares, amounting to $78,200.

WILLIAM HUGHES, a notorious pick-pocket, was held for trial by Judge SHANDLEY for plying his vocation at the Thompson-street Catholic Church, during religious service yesterday morning.

JOHN GRAY, fourteen years of age, who lives at No. 428 East Eleventh-street, was stabbed in the left side last evening by CHARLES FOSS, thirteen years of age, who escaped. The wound is not serious.

A new style of fan is now vended in the street. It is composed of thin stripes of banana-leaves, neatly plaited, in the centre of which is a small looking-glass, surrounded by a neat gilt frame.

Of the eleven churches on Fifth-avenue, below its lower terminus and Fifty-ninth-street, six were closed yesterday morning.

The grass which was trodden down on the Fourth, around City Hall Park, has been dug up, and the plots are being resodded.

Mr. S. PRESTON, Minister from Hayti, sailed yesterday for Hayti in the steamer *Ocean Queen*, via Jamaica.

BROOKLYN.

DANIEL GALVIN, who killed MICHAEL CAMPBELL in Furman-street, on Saturday night, was kept locked up in the First Precinct Station-house all day yesterday. He was exceedingly reticent about the murder, but when questioned directly he positively denied having stabbed CAMPBELL. An inquest on the matter will be held today by the Coroner.

About 5 o'clock last night Dr. AMBROSE and his son STEPHEN, residing at the corner of Second-place and Court-street, with a party of friends, while out sailing in a pleasure-boat in the Bay, were struck by a squall and capsized. The son of Dr. AMBROSE was drowned, but the other members of the party were rescued by a passing boat. The body of the boy has not been recovered.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, CORNELIUS CARR, residing at No. 76 Main-street, was struck on the right side of the head by a sign-board at No. 60 Fulton-street, which was thrown down by a gust of wind. CARR was carried to the City Hospital, where it was found that concussion of the brain had been produced, and that death was likely to ensue.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night JAMES McCOMB, a resident of Adams-street, was attacked by some unknown person, at the corner of Pearl and Willoughby streets, and stabbed several times in the arms. The wounded man was taken to the First Precinct Station-house and had his wounds dressed.

Six burglars landed at the foot of Division-avenue in a boat, from New-York, at an early hour yesterday morning, and were about to force an entrance to KING's distillery, at that point, when they were seen by some men who were passing and frightened off. They left their boat and tools behind them.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon PATRICK HEFFERNAN, residing at No. 216 Hicks-street, was shot in a saloon on Atlantic-street, near Henry, in the arm, by some unknown person. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mr. CLINTON GILBERT, the Assistant Assessor who was shot in the raid upon the illicit whisky men of the Fifth Ward, on Friday morning, died of his wound yesterday in the Naval Hospital, on Flushing-avenue. Deceased was unmarried.

The body of JAMES SINCLAIR, thirty-five years of age, who was drowned on the 11th inst. at Roberts' Dock, was pickde up at a late hour on Saturday night, by Officer CARROUGHER, near HARBECK's stores.

The large plate-glass door in the drug-store of W. E. TARTOUTES, at No. 1,143 Fulton-street, was struck by lightning about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and shattered to pieces.

During the thunder-storm yesterday morning, the house No. 314 Hicks-street was struck by lightning and badly damaged about the roof.

LONG ISLAND.

The Rockville Centre Methodists took no decisive action with regard to their late troubles up to evening yesterday. At the private residence of one of the parishioners quite a council of the elders was gathered, and, judging from the force of their expressions, we deem it would have been, if not unsafe, imprudent for any of the "youngers" to put in an appearance just then.

Repairs on and about the Lloyd's Neck Light-house have been made by the United States Government, near Huntington Inlet. A new rear wall has been erected, and more substantial filling in place of the sand that was washed away from the bases. The catastrophe of last Fall is yet vivid to the minds of all, and great precautions have been taken against a repetition of the occurrence.

The severe storm of yesterday afternoon did considerable mischief to property throughout the Island. Immense trees, houses, barns, stables, &c., in exposed situations, were demolished.

Rev. A. J. BARROW, of St. John's Church, Huntington, preached at First National Hall, Northport, yesterday.

The camp-meeting at Jamesport will convene on Monday, July 31, and continue through the week.

Eastport folks want a Post-office. They have to travel six miles to Manor for their mail matter.

A thousand tons of steel rails are on the docks at Hunter's Point for STEWART's Railroad.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company ran extra boats during the day yesterday, all being loaded with passengers. Several thousand people were at the groves and parks near Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Vanderbilt Landings. The railroad to Tottenville was also well patronized. The morning trains, with seven to eight cars each, were loaded with fishermen.

WM. M. OAKLEY, long and favorably known in the New-York Fire Department and in the Masonic fraternity, while fishing with two friends during the storm on Saturday, at Prince's Bay, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning. His remains were forwarded to his late residence in Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon, a little son of Mr. WALDRON, aged six years, while on a visit to Silver Lake, was thrown from a wagon and received a dangerous scalp wound. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. RICHARDSON.

The match between Capt. ELLIS' yacht *Minnie*, of Tottenville, and Capt. STILLWELL's yacht *Julia*, of Clifton, for $100 a side, which was to have come off on Saturday, was postponed on account of light winds.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a man named JAMES McRAY was struck by lightning and instantly killed near Elm Park, Port Richmond.

About the same time, a fisherman at Prince's Bay, returning home with a bunch of fish, was struck and instantly killed. His name could not be ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house at the corner of Camden and Warren streets, Newark, which was occupied by PATRICK J. RAFFERTY, shortly after midnight. RAFFERTY, who lived alone, was seen to enter the house intoxicated, by an officer. Afterward the fire broke out, and it is supposed the drunken man accidentally set it on fire while attempting to heat up the stove. After the fire his body was found burned to a crisp. The loss by the burning of the house was $800.

The riots of the 12th formed the topic of the sermons in several churches of Jersey City and Newark yesterday.

WM. KING was arrested for the burglary of a house in Canal street, Newark, yesterday.

A New-Brunswick real estate agent advertises 115,400 farms for sale.

PATRICK BENNON was drowned on Saturday night in the Passaic, near the Citizens' Gas house, Newark.

The new building of the Newark Dime Savings Bank cost $90,000.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, July 15.—SUGAR in good demand and market favors buyers. Prices without decided change; sales of the week, 18,000 boxes; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, [illegible] boxes and 1,500 hhds., of which 10,000 boxes and 1,400 hhds. were for the United States. Stock remaining in store-house at Havana and Matanzas, [illegible] boxes, 6,000 hhds. PROVISIONS—Market supplied and closed quiet, but steady; business small. EXCHANGE on London, 23¼ premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, 10¼ discount.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Vandalia	July 18	New-York	Hamburg
Iowa	July 19	New-York	Glasgow
Minnesota	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Java	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Frankfort	July 20	New-York	Bremen
City of Brooklyn	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	July 22	New-York	Stettin
Europa	July 22	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	July 20	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah—Miss Fewclothes, Miss Marshall, Miss Foreman, Miss H. M. Foreman, T. J. Lynch, J. S. Deutsch, Mrs. Hunter, daughter and servant, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Bohlkin and child, H. P. Cooke and lady, A. G. Trinstall and wife, L. D. Alden, L. S. Thompson, E. L. Oates, C. C. Gilford, Wm. Thompson, Chas. Cormack, Jas. Russell, E. Ybanes and wife, Mrs. A. S. Alden, babe and nurse, H. F. Grant, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. J. West, 2 children and servant, Mrs. C. W. Rogers, J. Bailey, wife, 2 daughters and nurse, O. Stave, C. W. Brown, H. A. Breed, R. W. Trumbull, T. Daniels, L. Schlamm, R. A. Bolt, R. D. Bolt, James Kelly, D. Riardon, E. O. Byrne, Jas. Foley, James Thomas, J. R. Jenkins, A. Reppard, W. F. Snow, R. Trowbridge, J. L. Rankin, E. H. Smith, wife and 3 children, P. H. Skidmore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:42 | Sun sets....7:29 | Moon sets....[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:37 | Gov. Island..8:26 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 16.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Frankfurt, (N. G.,) Barre, Bremen June 28, and Southampton July 1, with mdse. and 360 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 10, lat. 43 10, lon. 46, passed steam-ship Nevada, hence for Liverpool; 11th, lat. 42, lon. 54, passed steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen; 14th, lat. 42 04, lon. 63 45, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, July 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) Barandon, Stettin June 27, Copenhagen, 29th, and Christiansand, July 1, with 665 passengers and mdse. to Wendt & Rammelsberg.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, July 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Vesuvius, (of Richmond, Me.,) Curtis, Sunderland, 42 ds., with railroad iron to W. J. Cook & McCullock, vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light westerly winds to the Banks, and been 22 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Orion, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Smith, Newport, England, May 20, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Olaf Kyrre, (Nor.,) Jergensen, Port Talbot, 48 ds., with railroad iron to order; vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage and had light westerly winds, and been 22 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fogs. July 12, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 40, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 300 tons, which appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Brig Moraney, (of Boston,) Hill, Greytown, Nic., 30 ds., with hides and rubber to Strout Bros.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had fine weather with light winds the entire passage.

Brig Joven, (Span.,) Mariara, Matanzas 13 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Brig Monti Christi, Enos, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to Raynal & Co.—vessel to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Gilchrist, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Brig Whitaker, Cotton, Cutler 15 ds., with spiling to Snow and Richardson.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pine-apples to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Has had fine weather and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Rogers, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Tarry Not, Meade, Gardiner, with lumber to Wells & Bro.

Schr. Geo. Gillman, Gardner, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Clay Dow, Forester, Franklin, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Warren, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Mann, Surry, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Richmond, Dow, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Cole, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. John Hickey, Parker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Sch. L. O. Chase, Keely, Harwich, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanaldale, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Allen, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr. B. C. Burbank, Price, Virginia.

Schr. James Allen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16.—Arr. steam-ship Hatteras, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York, and schr. A. S. Gaskell, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; bark American, Lloyd's port, in Great Britain; bark Rhea Sylvia, for London; brig Georgia, for Baltimore; schr. D. M. Collins, Baltimore; schr. J. L. Merrill, Philadelphia.

Off the port steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah for New-York, with cylinder broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Arr. French gunboat Entrecasteaux, from Tahiti; barks Mary [illegible] Packer and Sierra Nevada, from New-York; ship Theodore Ducos, from Bordeaux, and steam-ship Ajax, from Honolulu, with mails and passengers from Australia and New-Zealand.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Arr. steam-ship [illegible], from Boston.

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UNION-SQUARE.
ENGLISH WALKING-CANES.
NATURAL STICKS.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.

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ICE PITCHERS,
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A NEW INVENTION, LIGHT, PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE. A SMALL SIZE PARTICULARLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.
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